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WASHINGTON.

The Attempted Removal of Secretary Stanton.

He Still Remains in Possession of the War Department.

The Question to be Brought Before the Courts for Decision.

Position of the House on the Impeachment Question.

All the Republican Members Said to Support the Measure.

Nomination of Thomas Ewing as Secretary of War.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 23.

Events here have followed each other in such rapid succession for the last forty-eight hours, that the country is doubtless bewildered and astonished at the same time, for the developments that have taken place were almost entirely unexpected. The excitement to-day is not so great as yesterday, the weather being cold and unfavorable to street and hotel gatherings; but Sunday has brought a batch of sensational rumors, none of which are true. One of the evening papers got out an extra at 6 o'clock full of wild stories not worthy of repetition.

The situation at the War Department is unchanged. Secretary STANTON is still in quiet possession, having been on the spot personally since Friday morning. He is visited by a great many people, including members of Congress and others of prominent position.

Gen. THOMAS has made no further demonstrations, looking toward possession of the office. In fact, he has not appeared at the Department since yesterday at 1 o'clock. To-morrow morning, at 9, the Department will again open for business, and there is no doubt but that Mr. STANTON will continue to exercise the functions of the position. The President, of course, will not recognize him, and will refrain from forwarding any matters of business to the War Office until the question is settled. As to other officers recognizing Mr. STANTON, it may be mentioned that, when the heads of Bureaus in the War Department appear to-morrow morning and ask for their keys, they will be referred to the Secretary of War. If they recognize Mr. STANTON as such, they will continue in the performance of their duties; if not, their rooms will remain closed.

As to the President's action this may be relied on,—he will not resort to force in any event, no matter what may be given out by those professing to speak for him. Attorney-General STANBERY was sent for to-day, and had a long interview with him. Mr. SEWARD also called upon him informally; no other members of the Cabinet were present during the day. As the result of the interview with the Attorney-General, the President will to-morrow apply to the Supreme Court of this District, the same that Mr. STANTON applied to for the arrest of THOMAS, for a writ of *quo warranto*, requiring Mr. STANTON to show by what authority he assumes to exercise the functions and perform the duties of Secretary of War. This throws the matter into the Courts, a result which the President says has been his aim from the first. Should the Court decide that Mr. STANTON's answer is sufficient, be it what it may, then the President must and will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the constitutionality of the law would be made the chief issue. How soon a decision on this point could be reached it is impossible to say; not before the President could be impeached, tried, convicted and deposed, it is safe to assume.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. EMORY.

The President yesterday sent for Gen. EMORY, the commandant of the Department of Washington, and during the interview which followed attempted to obtain from that officer an admission that he would obey orders regarding the movement of troops in the District of Columbia emanating from other sources than army headquarters. In reply Gen. EMORY said: "The law says, Mr. President, that I shall obey only such orders as I may receive through the proper military channels, and I will obey such orders and no others." Gen. EMORY will be subpœnaed to appear before the Reconstruction Committee to-morrow.

GEN. GRANT NOTIFIED.

Yesterday afternoon the President officially notified Gen. GRANT, and through him the army, that he had removed Mr. STANTON, and appointed Gen. THOMAS Secretary of War *ad interim*. So far as can be learned the army still recognizes EDWIN M. STANTON as Secretary of War.

GEN. GORDON GRANGER.

It is a significant fact in connection with the question of the War Department that Gen. GORDON GRANGER suddenly turned up here on Thursday night. It is surmised that the President contemplated his appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*, but that he failed to arrive in time. His station is Memphis, but he spends most of his time here.

IMPEACHMENT IN THE HOUSE.

As to the prospect of the vote in the House to-morrow there can be no doubt. Every Republican member will vote for it, and it is not certain that all the Democrats will face the music and vote squarely against it.

Dispatches are coming in from all parts of the North to the Secretary of War and to both branches of Congress to stand firm. The Philadelphia Union League telegraphed last night, urging impeachment at once. Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, telegraphed the delgation in the House from that State to vote for impeachment solid. Mr. STANTON received a dispatch last evening from the Republican State Convention of Mobile, at Jefferson City, urging him to maintain his position at all hazards. The apathy among the Democratic politicians and members of Congress on the subject is astonishing. Few or none of them seem disposed to take up the President's defence with any spirit. They all complain that the President did not consult them in this movement, and they wash their hands of it.

MR. EWING NOMINATED SECRETARY OF WAR.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the name of THOMAS EWING, Senator of Ohio, to be Secretary of War, *vice* STANTON, removed. The Senate had adjourned, however, before the Private Secretary arrived, and it was therefore returned. This is looked upon as an attempt to "hedge," by impressing the Senate with the idea that his action was intended to be regular.

FEELING IN THE SENATE.

As to the feeling of the Senate on impeachment nothing can now be properly said. Since the probability that it will have to try the case has become so strong, Senators have assumed unusual reticence in the expression of opinion. A large majority, if not all of the Republicans in that body, however, are believed to approve the proceedings of the House, but now that Senators are to be judges the country must take, *cum grano salus*, all statements concerning expressions of opinion by them.

Immediately after they adjourned yesterday, the Republican members met in caucus, when it was agreed that the Southern Ratification bill should be passed without delay, and that Alabama should be included in its provisions. The subject of impeachment was broached in an informal manner by a Senator who had some curiosity as to the feeling of those present on the subject. But, of course, no formal expression of opinion followed. It was discovered, however, that the majority of the Senators who voted for the resolution declaring the President's removal of Secretary STANTON to be illegal, did it with the understanding that its passage would be virtually a prejudgment of the charges against Mr. JOHNSON, which they all knew would immediately be made by the House.

THE FORTHCOMING TRIAL.

The proceedings in the trial of impeachment have now become of great interest. It will be the duty of the House, as soon as the resolution of impeachment is found, to appoint a Board of Managers, probably five in number, whose duty it will be to proceed to the Senate, and, in the name of the House of Representatives, impeach the President at the bar of that body, and ask them to appoint a time for the hearing of the case, and inform the Senate that they will in due time present articles of impeachment. It will then be the duty of the Senate to organize as a High Court of Impeachment, and, upon the reception of the articles from the House, issue its warrant, taking jurisdiction of the case, and requiring the President to appear and answer. It is not necessary that he should respond in person, and he will probably answer by his attorneys. It is yet too early to say who they will be. Chief Justice CHASE will preside, and the Senate will sit as a jury. They will establish rules regarding argument and evidence, and must decide all points of law without debate. The rules for proceedings in impeachment trials are well established. In 1831, in the case of Judge PECK, of Missouri, the Senate made an elaborate investigation into all the precedents, and established a full code of rules for the government of such cases. These rules have since been applied in one or more cases, and it will not be necessary to spend any time in preliminary matters, further than to organize promptly as a court.

While the Senate is sitting as a Court of Impeachment, the House of Representatives is constructively present, and can do no legislative business. The House acts as prosecutor in the case. Among the names mentioned as likely to be among those who will compose the Board of Managers on the part of the House are Judge BINGHAM, Hon. JOS. F. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Gov. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts.

As to the length of the trial, it is the general belief that it will be very brief. It is conceded on all hands that but one article of impeachment is necessary, viz.: that touching the violation of the Tenure of Office Act and the Constitution in the absolute removal of an officer during the session of the Senate. It is thought that it should not last over two weeks at the outside. The President, however, will seek for much greater delay. He will demand time for preparation, and his friends assert that he can delay the trial until the end of his term. Chief Justice CHASE is pretty thoroughly occupied in the Supreme Court, and in addition he is expected to preside at the trial of JEFF. DAVIS, on the 22d prox. These engagements may possibly delay the commencement of the trial, but it is almost certain that it will be so urgently pushed that it will take precedence of all other business.

GEN. THOMAS PERSISTS.

Gen. THOMAS publicly stated to-day that he would make another formal demand on Secretary STANTON to-morrow for the surrender of the War Office, and added if he was refused he would proceed to transact all the business that he could without being in actual possession of the Secretary's portfolio. He also stated that he intended to make a draft on the Treasury, for money, signed as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and bring the matter to a test in that way.

BREVETS DECLINED.

Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS has written a pointed letter to Senator WADE declining the brevets of Lieutenant-General and General, for which he was nominated by the President. He says he was made a Major-General for the battle of Nashville, and that he knows of no military service that he has rendered since entitling him to further recognition, and as to civil service he has performed none, and, therefore, has none to be recognized. The following is the full text of the dispatch received by Senator WADE from Gen. THOMAS:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 22.

The morning papers of Louisville announce that my name was yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation as Brevet Lieutenant-General and General. I was appointed a Major-General for the battle of Nashville. My services since the war do not merit so high a compliment, and it is now too late to be regarded as a compliment, if conferred for service during the war. I therefore earnestly request that the Senate will not confirm the nomination.

(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-Gen.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The city continues in a state of feverish excitement, owing to the pending impeachment of the President; and everybody who takes an interest in public affairs is anxiously awaiting new developments. In the absence of facts, rumors gain currency, and from time to time, as they are exploded, new ones are invented to take their places, such as the alleged arrest of Gen. GRANT. All these excite, but they do not satisfy the constant demand at the hotels and in Congressional circles and elsewhere for the latest intelligence.

The Executive Mansion was visited in the course of to-day by Secretary SEWARD, Adjutant-General THOMAS and a number of Democratic members of Congress.

THE QUESTION OF IMPEACHMENT.

Republican Senators and Representatives, including Messrs. Conkling, Chandler, Thayer, Wade, Morgan, Judd, Farnsworth, Logan and Boutwell, repaired to the War Department. It is reliably ascertained that the conversation between them and the Secretary of War, being on the pending political topics, led to a comparison of notes, which left no doubt in their minds that on the impeachment question the Republicans will act as a unit. It was not known to them that even one member would falter and desert his party, and their general impression was that the President will not only be impeached, but tried, convicted and removed from office within the next ten days. The ground they take is, that the Republicans cannot now avoid the issue, which they say the President has forced on them, and that having taken the first step they must prosecute the work to a speedy conclusion. Nothing was said about the employment of troops by the opponents of the President. No one present could anticipate any event which would render it necessary, especially as they thought the President could not obtain a military force to sustain him. These gentlemen who had conversations with Mr. STANTON gave the assurance that they would stand by him to the last, having no doubt of the success of their cause.

There is much earnestness and determination expressed by all of the Republicans who converse upon the subject. Their speeches in the House may be regarded as an evidence of the feeling which generally prevails among the members of that party in Congress—certainly in the House of Representatives.

MR. STANTON AT HIS DEPARTMENT.

Secretary STANTON has not left the War Department since last Friday, his Congressional friends having urged him to remain there for a reason. He, however, contemplates going home after the House shall have impeached the President, as the belief among them is that the latter will thus be shorn of his moral influence and will make no effort to thwart the purpose of Congress, whose authority they say will be supported by Gen. GRANT under the law, the functions of the Executive being suspended in effect pending the trial.

GEN. EMORY.

Major-Gen. EMORY, who commands the Department of Washington, it is said by Republicans, will subject himself to the immediate orders only of the General of the Army, and not to those of the President.

The guard at the War Department has been doubled. Col. CARR, of Gen. EMORY's staff, remained there last night by order of Gen. GRANT.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR BOTH SIDES.

The President is in receipt of letters and telegrams giving him assurances of approbation and support; and Republicans are constantly being encouraged in a similar manner to unfalteringly execute the work they have undertaken.

Full Account of the Attempt to Oust Mr. Stanton from the War Department—Interview Between Mr. Stanton and Gen. Thomas—Congressional Proceedings of Saturday.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The conflict between the President on the one side and the War Department and Congress on the other, has assumed far more formidable proportions than was generally anticipated when the announcement of Mr. STANTON's removal was first made yesterday afternoon. It has dwarfed all other questions into insignificance, drawn the line of public sentiment with distinctiveness, and consolidated the Republican Party in Congress into a unit on any action looking to the punishment of Mr. JOHNSON for his alleged high crimes and misdemeanors. He has persisted in defying Congress until even the conservative elements are driven to take jurisdiction of his conduct; and if any one can believe what he sees with his own eyes and hears with his own ears, Mr. JOHNSON's term of office is likely soon to come to a miserable, mortifying and ignominious end.

To take up the narrative of events from the hour of closing my dispatches last night, I may say that the Secretary of War remained at his office during the night, and that up to and past midnight a number of members called to pay their respects and to learn what had transpired. On consultation with several members of the Senate, Mr. STANTON determined at a late hour to make complaint against Gen. THOMAS for violation of the fifth section of the Tenure of Office act, and he accordingly made the following affidavit, on which Chief Justice CARTTER, of the District Supreme Court, at 2 o'clock this morning, issued a warrant for Gen. THOMAS' arrest.

MR. STANTON'S AFFIDAVIT.

To Hon. David K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia:

Comes EDWIN M. STANTON, of the City of Washington, in the said District, and upon oath says that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, he, the said EDWIN M. STANTON, duly held the office of Secretary for the Department of War, under and according to the Constitution and laws of the United States. That he had, prior to said 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, been duly nominated and appointed to the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, by the President of the United States, and that his said nomination had been submitted in due form of law to the Senate of the United States, and his said nomination had been duly assented to and confirmed by and with the advice of the Senate, and he, the said EDWIN M. STANTON, had duly accepted said office, and taken and subscribed to all the oaths required by law upon his induction into said office, and was in the actual possession of said office, and performing the duties thereof on said 21st day of February, A. D., 1868, and he had never resigned said office or been legally dismissed therefrom, and he claims that he does now legally hold said office and is entitled to all the rights, privileges and powers thereof. And the said EDWIN M. STANTON on oath further states that on the said 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, in the City of Washington, aforesaid, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, made and issued an order in writing under his hand with intent and purpose of removing him, the said EDWIN M. STANTON, from the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, and authorizing and empowering LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the Army of the United States, to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and directing him, the said THOMAS, to immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. And your affiant further states, that the said pretended order of removal of him from the said office of Secretary of War is wholly illegal and void, and contrary to the express provisions of an act, duly passed by the Congress of the Unteed States, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1867, entitled "An Act Regulating the Tenure of Certain Civil Offices;" and your affiant, on oath, further states that the said LORENZO THOMAS did, on the said 21st day of February, 1868, in said City of Washington, accept the said pretended appointment of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and on the same day left with your affiant a copy of the said pretended order of the President, removing your affiant as Secretary of War, and appointing said LORENZO THOMAS Secretary of War, *ad interim*, certified by the said LORENZO THOMAS under his hand as Secretary of War, *ad interim*; and on the said 21st day of February, A. D., 1868, in the City of Washington aforesaid, delivered to your affiant the said pretended order of ANDREW JOHNSON; the said LORENZO THOMAS, with intent to cause your affiant to deliver to him, the said THOMAS, all records, books, papers and other public property now in his, the affiant's custody and charge as Secretary of War. And your affiant further states on oath that he is informed and believes that the said THOMAS has, in the said City of Washington and District aforesaid, exercised, and attempted to exercise the duties of Secretary of War, and to issue orders as such; and your affiant is also informed and believes, that the said LORENZO THOMAS gives out and threatens that he will forcibly remove your complainant from the buildings and apartments of the Secretary of War, in the War Department, and forcibly take the possession and control thereof under the said pretended appointment by the President of the United States as Secretary of War, *ad interim*; and your affiant alleges that the appointment, under which the said Thomas claims to act and to hold and perform the duties of Secretary of War, is wholly unauthorized and illegal, and that the said THOMAS by accepting such appointment and thereunder exercising and attempting to exercise the duties of Secretary of War, has violated the provision of the fifth section of the act above referred to, and thereby has been guilty of a high misdemeanor, and subjected himself to the pains and penalties prescribed in the fifth section, against any person committing such offence. Whereupon your affiant prays that a warrant may be issued against the said LORENZO THOMAS and that he may be thereupon arrested and brought before your Honor, and thereupon that he may be dealt with as to law and justice, in such case appertains.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 21st day of February, A. D., 1868.

D. K. CARTTER, Chief Justice.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, by EDWIN M. STANTON, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, this 22d day of February, 1868.

THE ARREST OF GEN. THOMAS.

The warrant was handed to Gen. PILE, of Missouri, who delivered it to Marshal GOODING, at his residence, at 7 o'clock this morning, and the latter immediately, with Deputy Marshal PHILLIPS and Bailiff CHANDLER, proceeded to Gen. THOMAS' residence, corner of Tenth and H streets, and found him at breakfast. Gen. THOMAS, with his daughters, had spent the night at a *bal masque*; but, without waiting to finish his breakfast, he at once prepared to accompany the officers. The warrant of arrest and the return on the same was in the following language:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To David S. Gooding, United States Marshal of the District of Columbia:

I, DAVID K. CARTTER, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, hereby command you to arrest LORENZO THOMAS of the said District forthwith, and that you have the said LORENZO THOMAS before me at the chamber of the said Supreme Court, in the City of Washington, forthwith, to answer the charge of a high misdemeanor, in this: That on the 21st day of February, 1868, in the District of Columbia, he did unlawfully accept the appointment of the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and did then and there unlawfully hold and exercise the said office contrary to the provisions of the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867; and hereof fail not but to make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 22d day of February, 1868.

D. K. CARTTER,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Attest: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22, 1868.

The within writ came to hand at 7 o'clock A. M., and I now return this writ and bring him before Chief Justice CARTTER at 9 o'clock A. M. of to-day.

DAVID S. GOODING,
United States Marshal, District of Columbia.

At 10 o'clock Judge CARTTER appeared in court, and Gen. THOMAS was required to give bail for his appearance on Monday next, to answer the charges in Mr. STANTON's affidavit. He sent for his counsel, Messrs. BRADLEY and MERRICK, and after consultation he was held in $5,000 bonds to appear on Wednesday next. The bail of $5,000 was furnished by Messrs. GEORGE B. HALL, coachmaker, of this city, and ELIAS A. ELIASON, tanner, of Georgetown.

The facts upon which the charges which led to the arrest of Gen. THOMAS, are based upon his attempted assumption of the functions of the Secretary of War. Yesterday afternoon he signed himself, in two communications, Secretary of War *ad interim*—once in the copy of his order from the President, which he furnished to Mr. STANTON, and afterward, in a letter to Gen. PRICE, directing that the Paymaster-General's office be closed to-day by virtue of its being a holiday. Mr. STANTON has retained Hon. MATTHEW H. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, one of the ablest lawyers in the country, to appear for him in the case, and it is probable that Attorney-General SEANBERY will be directed by the President to appear for Gen. THOMAS, in addition to Messrs. BRADLEY and MERRICK. The determination of Mr. STANTON to cause the arrest of Gen. THOMAS was decided upon by him as the surest and most direct method of compelling that officer to take the initiative in any civil proceedings he may institute to obtain the possession of the office. Being under bonds, he is, in a measure, prohibited from acting at his own pleasure, and if he receives further orders from the President, must decide between disobedience to him and incurring still further penalties for violation of law. He is thus in rather a tight place.

SECRETARY STANTON AND GEN. THOMAS.

Gen. THOMAS left the court-house about half-past 10 o'clock, and with his counsel, R. T. MERRICK, Esq., and JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Jr., proceeded to the office of Mr. BRADLEY, where he remained about fifteen minutes, and then took an F-street car to the corner of Fourteenth and F streets, where he left the car, and accompanied by Col. MOORE, the President's Private Secretary, proceeded to the Attorney-General's office, where he remained about five minutes, and then went to the President's house. At the interview with the President he related the particulars of the arrest, and announced his intention of insisting on his right to the office, and that he should again demand possession. To this the President assented, and at 12 o'clock Gen. THOMAS again proceeded to the War Department. He found his own office as Adjutant-General locked, and was unable to gain admission. By this time some six or eight members were with the Secretary of War, and when Gen. THOMAS made his appearance in Mr. STANTON's room the following scene occurred:

THOMAS—I am Secretary of War *ad interim*, and am ordered by the President of the United States to take charge of the office.

STANTON—I order you to repair to your room, and exercise your functions as Adjutant-General of the Army.

THOMAS—I am Secretary of War *ad interim*, and I shall not obey your orders, but I shall obey the orders of the President, who has ordered me to take charge of the War Office.

STANTON—As Secretary of War I order you to repair to your place as Adjutant-General.

THOMAS—I shall not do so.

STANTON—Then you may stand there if you please, but you cannot act as Secretary of War; if you do, you do so at your peril.

THOMAS—I shall act as Secretary of War.

The above conversation occurred in the Secretary's office. Gen. THOMAS then went to Gen. SCHRIVER's room opposite, followed soon by Secretary STANTON and others, where the following conversation occurred:

STANTON—Then you claim to be here as Secretary of War, and refuse to obey my orders?

THOMAS—I do, Sir. I shall require the mails for the War Department to be delivered to me, and shall transact all the business of the War Department.

There were present at this interview Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK, of New-York; Gen. G. M. DODGE, of Iowa; Hon. FREEMAN CLARK, of New-York; Gen. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania; COLUMBUS DELANO, of Ohio; Hon. BURT VAN HORN, of New-York; Hon. W. D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; Hon. THOS. W. FERRY, of Michigan.

Gen. THOMAS, not finding the prospect very encouraging, left a few moments later, and up to 9 o'clock this evening had made no further demonstrations toward getting possession of the office. As the day was observed as a holiday in all the departments there was no public business transacted at the War Office, and admission was refused to all, except on the order of Mr. STANTON.

Mr. R. T. MERRICK, Gen. THOMAS' counsel, called at the Department about 12 o'clock for the purpose of delivering certain papers to Gen. THOMAS, but the messenger with Mr. MERRICK's card was refused admission to Mr. STANTON's room.

At 2 P. M. Gen. THOMAS had an interview with the President, and related to him the circumstances of his last demand. A long conference resulted. The President said he desired to test the matter legally in the Courts. This was the status of affairs at the west end up to late in the day.

GEN. GRANT NOT CONSULTED.

In my dispatch last night I stated that Gen. GRANT and Gen. THOMAS talked over the latter's appointment prior to his appearance at the Department. This was incorrect; nothing was known by Gen. GRANT, or at his headquarters, of the proposed change until after Gen. THOMAS had made his demand for possession.

IDLE BOASTS.

Gen. THOMAS appeared in the corridors of one of the principal hotels of the city to-night, and in a boisterous manner reiterated his threats to use force in removing Mr. STANTON. Some of his friends took him home.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The proceedings at the other end of the avenue, however, were of a very grave and serious character. The knowledge that the Reconstruction Committee would probably report to-day brought a great throng of people to the Capitol. The galleries of the House were full long before 12 o'clock; still they kept coming, and before 1 the lobbies and the cloak-rooms overflowed with ladies, and in an hour more every available seat on the floor, except those of members, was surrendered to their wives and daughters.

The Senate simply met and adjourned, the Republican members in informal caucus having decided not to transact any business.

The House met and proceeded with the transaction of the business before it. The Reconstruction Committee met at 10:30 at the rooms of Mr. STEVENS, and proceeded at once to discuss the matter before them. It was but a few moments ere it was discovered that the seven Republican members of the Committee were unanimous in the opinion that Mr. JOHNSON's action of yesterday was such a palpable violation of the law that they could no longer refuse to take action upon it. After some further discussion it was agreed, seven to two, (BROOKS and BECK, Democrats, being the negatives,) that the Committee report in favor of the impeachment of the President. The Committee then adjourned for one hour, to enable a report to be prepared, and to obtain certified copies of certain papers necessary to the report.

The determination of the Committee was soon known, and created intense excitement, though generally anticipated. The fact that all the so-called Conservative members of the Committee were now favorable to immediate impeachment carried great weight, and the passage of the resolution when it got into the House seemed a foregone conclusion.

The House met at 12, and the regular business was proceeded with, but amid much confusion, as the attention of all was concentrated on the War Department question and the expected report in favor of impeachment. Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, attempted to get the House to hear WASHINGTON's Farewell Address and then adjourn. The House was willing to hear the address, but was not willing to adjourn. Besides, the Speaker decided Mr. ELDRIDGE to be out of order, from which he appealed, and his motion was laid on the table almost unanimously.

At 2 P. M. the Recontruction Committee made their appearance in the hall, and a buzz of excitement ran through the galleries and the House. Mr. STEVENS took his seat, looking better than usual, and the House, which was in Committee of the Whole, shortly rose, and then, amid profound silence and the most eager and painful interest, Mr. STEVENS rose in his seat.

At this juncture the Speaker took the precaution to add to the dignity and solemnity of the proceedings by announcing that there must be neither applause nor dissent, from either floor or galleries, and that a disregard of the rules of the House would be followed by the prompt ejectment of the offenders. This had an admirable effect, and Mr. STEVENS announced, with a few preliminary remarks, the report of the Committee, as follows, which was then read by the Clerk:

In addition to the papers referred to, the Committee find that the President, on the 21st day of February, 1868, signed and ordered a commission or letter of authority to one LORENZO THOMAS, directing and authorizing said THOMAS to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and to take possession of the books, records, papers and other public property in the War Department, of which the following is a copy:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: The Honorable EDWIN M. STANTON having been removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. STANTON has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers and other public property intrusted to his charge. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General U. S. A.

(Official copy.)—Respectfully furnished to Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON.

(Signed) L. THOMAS,
Secretary of War *ad interim*.

Upon the evidence collected by the Committee, which is hereafter presented, and in virtue of the powers with which they have been invested by the House, they are of the opinion that ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. They, therefore, recommend to the House the adoption of the accompanying resolution:

THADDEUS STEVENS,	C. T. HURLBURD,
GEORGE A. BOUTWELL,	JOHN F. FARNSWORTH,
JOHN A. BINGHAM,	H. E. PAINE.
F. C. BEAMAN,	

Resolved, That ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. STEVENS said if there was no disposition to discuss the matter on the Democratic side he would move the previous question at once, but if there was he would listen to what they had to say, and reserve his remarks until the close of the debate.

Mr. BROOKS at once took the floor in a general sort of speech, arguing against the propriety and regularity of the proceeding.

Judge BINGHAM followed, first yielding five minutes to his colleague, Judge SPALDING, who announced that he has, thus far, been opposed to bringing ANDREW JOHNSON to the bar of the Senate for his conduct, but that he should now oppose it no longer.

This indication of how the Conservative Republicans were going settled the question at once, and all seemed to agree that if the report of the Committee was brought to a vote to-day, it would be carried by a majority as large as that of the party in the House.

Judge BINGHAM then spoke for half an hour in a strong logical strain, taking the ground that it was useless, if not criminal, any longer to ignore the crimes of the President. He should approach the matter and decide it upon his oath as a representative of the people. His speech created a decided impression.

Gen. FARNSWORTH, a member of the Committee, followed in a long speech, during which an effort was made to come to some understanding as to when the vote should be taken. After innumerable propositions and objections thereto, it was finally agreed, on motion of Judge BINGHAM, that the vote be taken at 5 o'clock on Monday P. M.; that the House meet this evening for speeches, and that the debate continue to the exclusion of all other business, until the hour of voting was reached; all speeches to be limited to thirty minutes. Mr. FARNSWORTH then finished his speech, and the House took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The interest manifested in the afternoon session continued during the evening, and long before the hour of assembling had arrived all the available seats in the galleries were secured by anxious listeners. The number of privileged outsiders on the floor of the House was unprecedented, including nearly all of the Republican members of the Senate, and it is estimated that four thousand persons were present. The ladies of the families of the members were obliged to take seats on the floor, and hundreds of others were compelled to return to their homes, after vain attempts even to get a glimpse of the proceedings.

Gen. FARNSWORTH concluded his remarks, and was followed by Messrs. BAKER, KELLEY, LOGAN, PHELPS, BECK, HOLMAN, and INGERSOLL. Mr. INGERSOLL caused to be read a dispatch from Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, sustaining the impeachment movement, which was received with demonstrations of applause. The debate was conducted with extraordinary propriety, and although Gen. LOGAN was interrupted with several questions from Messrs. BECK and PHELPS, and his replies elicited considerable applause, the session was remarkable for its good order.

Mr. HOLMAN attempted to have WASHINGTON's Farewell Address read by the Clerk in lieu of a speech from him; but Mr. BLANE, who was in the chair, *pro tem.*, sustained an objection to its being read, on the ground that it was not germain to the subject under discussion, and was therefore out of order. The session was prolonged until nearly midnight, when a recess was taken until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Gubernatorial Bombshell—A Fashionable Innovation—The Marriage Fund Association—Important Will Case Settled—Miscellaneous Items.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 21, 1868.

While the Legislature is wrangling over a license law Gov. BULLOCK has been preparing for it a pill calculated to make wry faces. On Thursday while the heavy guns of the P. L. L. were being placed in position, a bombshell from the Executive Chamber came dashing into the lower House upon which was written the horrible word "Veto," being the return of the act passed by the Legislature repealing the State Constabulary law, with the Governor's objections. The P. L. L. element immediately divined that in Gov. BULLOCK they had "caught a Tartar," while the friends of prohibition smiled almost audibly and felt as if they had gained a great triumph over a formidable and self-confident enemy. While the Governor admits that the Prohibitory law is one of "doubtful expediency as a question of ethics," he thinks that in view of the "advancing demoralization" of the people of Massachusetts our citizens have indicated no desire for the abolishment of the State Constabulary, because the public interest demands additional means for sure and speedy detection and punishment of crime. The Governor's veto message develops some things which many of our citizens were not prepared to expect. His admission that the State of Massachusetts is running into a deplorable condition will startle those who have always considered the Bay State as the exemplar of morals; and that the custody of our morals and safety must be lodged with a spying and odious Constabulary is a species of economy that might well nigh excite a smile of approbation from the dead father of all blue laws. The action of the Governor in regard to this law has produced disappointment, and the leading politicians say they are now glad that the Governor has at last unmasked himself on this question. It is known that Gov. BULLOCK has an anxious eye towards Mr. SUMNER's seat in the United States Senate. The opponents of prohibition and all its auxiliaries, including the State Police, have now made a long chalk-mark against His Excellency, and will labor to compel him to take a back seat amid the rurality of the "heart of the Commonwealth." I also learn that the notions of Gov. BULLOCK about a license law are very fastidious. He will not sign such a bill unless it has only just enough of the license feature to rob prohibition of its odiousness. So the present efforts of the majority in incubating a really "free rum" law will be of no avail unless a two-thirds power can be secured to override the objections of the Governor, who, it must be confessed, has assumed a problematical position on the great question that agitated the people at the last general election.

IMPORTANT WILL CASE SETTLED.

The Supreme Court of the United States has lately rendered a decision affirming the validity of the will of Mrs. ABIGAIL LORING, which the heirs-at-law had disputed. The sum of $171,000 is involved. By her will she devised that amount, upon the death of her last surviving child, ABBY M., for the benefit of the poor. On the death of that child three of our prominent citizens were appointed to carry out the desire of Mrs. LORING, and they proceeded to distribute the amount as advised and directed, when the heirs-at-law stepped in and brought a suit against them in the United States Circuit Court. The validity of the will was sustained. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court, and the decision of the lower court was confirmed. The money will be distributed among twenty-two different charitable societies, Catholic as well as Protestant. While in the flesh Mrs. LORING was a warm friend of the poor, and, according to her will, concluded that her heirs could live comfortably without getting their fingers on any of her money.

RECHERCHE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The "Hub," just now, is indulging in a series of private entertainments of the most expensive character. Silks, satins, diamonds, pomatum, rouge and floral ornaments, with a liberal quantity of the "German," and elegant refreshments, are brought together about once a week, under the name of a "fashionable party," by those who are anxious to get rid of their surplus greenbacks and at the same time make an "impression" upon their friends or acquaintances. Boston almost rivals New-York in these entertainments. The miserable weather of late has probably led to this innovation. The crusty bears and bulls of State-street are inveigled into these affairs, and they hold up their hands in holy horror at woman's folly and vanity, in the face of fluctuating stocks and assessments on "copper." But in the midst of the "German" they become attached to the rustling sheen of silken drapery, the misty lace and rich toilettes generally, and the tiny patch of court-plaster particularly. At these entertainments are found those only who know practically all about the *dolce far niente* of man or woman's solace. Prominent in the company is the fair, fat and forty one who leads the fashions, the tea-drinkings, the prayer-meetings and charitable lists in her own clique, has a fortune in her own name, and, being an independent woman, possesses several olive-branches and a partner in life. But after all it requires a good deal of invitation formality to make these *recherché* entertainments a success. One lady was compelled to issue some thirteen hundred invites before she had the promise of a sufficient number of guests to warrant an order upon the florist or the caterer. While these magnificent entertainments are being gotten up at an immense expense, the applications for soup at the different station-houses are on the increase.

THE LATEST BOSTON NOTION

is "The Marriage Fund Association," which agrees to give a dower to married and marriageable members, premiums on the birth of children, and aids all in obtaining husbands or wives, homes, "health and happiness." The agents do not state, however, how the victims are to be benefited. Strange to say, the "Association" is thriving. Hereafter, the domestic circle will be what it should be. *Ennui* is no longer to be a guest in the enchanted limits of home, and discontent and complaint will not be laid on the golden "ephemerides" of time. The domestic circle will no longer be an escape-valve for the annoyances of the day; the husband will not exhibit that pantouffled negligence toward his wife which too often leads to domestic gladiatorship, or resolves itself into a sort of dead Hunchback of the Arabian Tales, that plays at battledoor and shuttlecock between parents and children; while wives will no longer intrude the bills of their *modiste*, when the husband's every nerve has been strained to meet the bread and butter and rent bills. The last love of a bonnet, or battlemented trimming evokes wild emotion, but we think the "Marriage Fund Association" is well calculated to bind, as it were, in happiness, the purple and golden dragon-fly with the useful bee. Among the requisites of this Association are virtue and honesty, with physical signs of longevity. Measles, croup, and all such complaints must have been gone safely through with in childhood, and the use of dyes for the hair, bitters for the stomach, liniments for the joints, and all such things, must not have been indulged in by those wishing to become members.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Art and artists are looking up. The taste for idealisms is on the increase, reminding us of the halcyon days of Art Galleries and Art Unions. Our artists are all busy, and cannot supply the demand. But it is a pity that such as are toiling hard have no Academy of Design to go to where they could be supplied with teachers and models. A picture gallery for the exhibition and sale of standard works is also wanted. In addition to the works by our home artists that are attracting attention, CONSTANT MAYER's "Maud Muller" is exciting various criticism.

Boston has another bronze statue. This time it is a life-size representation of a Union soldier leaning upon his musket in a careless position. The face has a soliticious expression, and reminds one of a man who is fully aware of his duty and is not afraid to do it. As a work of art it is in good contrast with the Everett botch in the Public Garden. The statue is of life-size, and is designed for the Soldiers' Lot in Forest Hill Cemetery.

A walk among the leading merchants detects the fact that business is on the mending way. The elongated countenance is being gradually shortened, and there is more use for the marking-pot than a month ago. Solid men say that when Congress settles upon a definite policy in regard to the finances business will be lively again.

The New-Hampshire Democrats made a raid upon the "faithful" here the other day, bagging about $40,000 to be used in converting the Granite State to the "faith of the fathers." VIGIL.

The Governor's Veto of the Bill Repealing the State Police Act—A Constitutional Question Involved in the Matter—Is the Governor an "Artful Dodger?"

From our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1868.

The opponents of the State Police law were not slow to act on the Governor's veto objecting to its repeal, for no sooner had it been read than one of the leaders of a license bill retired to an anteroom, and after examining the Constitution of Massachusetts, discovered that the bill in question had become a law, the Governor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding. It appears that Gov. BULLOCK left the State and continued in such absence until the 14th day of February, and on the 19th following returned to the Legislature the act repealing the "Constablery" law. The Constitution says that, "in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the Governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of law, without the signature." This bill had been in the executive department more than five days. It originated in the House, and was sent from the Senate on the 10th, the Governor returned to the State on the 14th, and sent in his veto on the 19th. The absence of the Governor prevented the laying of the bill personally before him by the Secretary of State, as is the custom in this Commonwealth, and as the law provides, among other things, that in the "absence of the Governor from the Commonwealth," the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being shall perform all the duties incumbent upon the Governor, the bill has really become a law in spite of the Governor's objections. The House, in discussing the State Police, the jury law, and other nuisances, was at first inclined to act hasty on the veto, in view of the expressed will of the people, but it was seen at once that a serious constitutional question was involved in the matter. The question whether or not the bill had become a law was so important that it was finally decided—as the Senate already had done—to request the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court upon the facts in the case, and get at the real meaning of the law. Public opinion is to the effect that the bill is a law, and that the "constablery" has gone to the shades. As seen through judicial spectacles, the people may have to put up with it another year, perhaps. But, whether they may have to or not, it is the opinion of many of the members of the Legislature, and it is shared in by their constituents, that the Government has acted the "Artful Dodger" in this matter. It is quite certain that he is not ignorant of his official duties, and to thrust upon the House a veto in nine days, instead of within five days, as required by the Constitution, is something decidedly novel in our legislation. Perhaps his Excellency is desirous of establishing a precedent in such matters. All through the canvass that preceded the last election his Excellency succeeded in quieting the doubts and fears of both the Prohibitionists and P. L. L.'s. Both parties were satisfied with him, although he made no public declaration of his views upon the question now at issue. After the election he accepted the "situation," and professed to respect the will of the people, which was unmistakeably expressed. The odious constabulary law was a leading issue in the election, and thousands of temperance men and others, who love good morals and desire to see crime arrested, voted for Gov. BULLOCK under the impression that he would sign a bill repealing the odious law. Hence it was that the prohibition element made no nomination against the present Governor. In view of all these circumstances, it is no use to disguise the fact that the Governor now, as during the canvass, is determined to please both parties at all hazards. If he cannot put his signature to a bill blotting out of existence that which the friends of prohibition consider necessary to "maintain public order and secure the ends of justice," within the constitutional limit, he, however, manages to please the opposition, and at the same time perchance render his objections null and void by the nine-day shuttlecock arrangement—an ingenuity not very creditable, to say the least, and as statesmanlike as was ETIENNE SILHOUETTE's system of finance.

The decision of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court as to the meaning of the law, applicable in this case, is looked for with great interest. It will have something more than a local interest attached to it. VIGIL.

Good Advice to the Georgia Freedmen—Circular from the Freedmen's Bureau.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND AB'D LANDS,
OFFICE ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 11, 1868.

It has been brought to the notice of the Assistant Commissioner that many of you are refusing to make contracts at present; that you say you are awaiting some action of the Convention now in session at Atlanta, which will better your condition; that you say you have been ordered not to work at present.

No convention will, or can, exempt you from labor for the support of yourselves and families, and persons who advise you not to make contracts have no interest in you further than to keep you loitering about the towns until you have spent the last cent of your hard-earned wages. Suppose that you do not make contracts, and are not able to provide for yourselves and families, will these advisers feed and clothe you? They cannot do it.

While on the one hand the people tell you not to make contracts, and not to go to work, the agents of the Bureau are, on the other hand, ordered to use every exertion to procure employment and homes for you another year, and while they are told to secure for you the best possible wages, they are also told to bear in mind the distressed condition of the planters here, the extremely low price of cotton and consequent scarcity of money; and the probable reduction of farming operations, and that it is absolutely necessary that you go to work to secure your families against want and suffering.

People whom you cannot hold responsible, tell you not to go to work, while the agents of this Bureau, as officers of the United States Government, tell you that you should go to work at once, making the best contracts that you can, under the circumstances, with parties who can and will pay you for your labor, or where your wages or share of the crop can be secured to you. Make contracts before the agents of the Bureau; they will try to secure for you the best possible wages, and to insure their payment when due.

Now is the time when you must make contracts if you make any for the present year. Now is the time when land must be plowed and prepared, and planters must know how much they are to cultivate. If you do not contract now it is more than likely that when you are ready to contract you will not be wanted, and cannot get employment.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. C. SIBLEY, Assistant Commissioner.

M. FRANK GALLAGHER,
Second Lieut. Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

The Southern Rice Crop This Year.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News & Herald, Feb. 20.

The closing up of the rice transactions this year give a very favorable showing for many of the rice planters, in comparison with those engaged in raising other products. We have heard of very few failures to make a fairly remunerative crop, and some have realized large profits. Those who were forced to hypothecate their crops unconditionally, or to sell at the low prices ruling in the commencement of the season, probably suffered somewhat. Those who could hold on are now realizing, we should say, 40 per cent. advance on the early prices, for clean rice, while there is a still larger advance in the nominal prices of rough rice. The Boston houses, to obviate in part their prospective losses by the failure of the India crop, have entered the Southern market in strong competition, and buy most of the crops in our rice-growing regions, largely in the rough, often giving advances of $1 to $1 25 as soon as bills of lading are made—sales subject to order, so as to give the producers an opportunity to hold on if they wish. We saw three vessels loading with rough rice for Boston yesterday. With a good season this year, we anticipate larger crops than last season, since we know of instances where land not used for several years is being taken in.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Woman's Wrongs.* By GAIL HAMILTON; (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.) Rev. Dr. JOHN TODD having published in a paper, and republished in a book, a series of essays on "Woman's Rights," Gail Hamilton brings out "a counter-irritant" in this little *brochure* upon "Woman's Wrongs." Whether she has demolished the Doctor, we could not undertake to say without reading his original "irritant," which we should be loth to undertake to do. But we will say at a venture, that if she does not pulverize him with the mace of logic, she at least galls him with the barbs of wit, and unless he be pitiably pachydermatous, he must at this moment be painfully transfixed with this dexterous champion's arrows. After letting fly a full quiver of shafts into the divine, Gail Hamilton turns to the great social question of the day—the rights, claims and needs of woman, and discusses it with earnestness and good sense. Perhaps the most noticeable part of the essay is that relating to the suffrage question. She holds that "the right of suffrage belongs to woman in precisely the same measure as to man—no more and no less," and that it will benefit woman precisely as it benefits man. And yet, she says, were the alternative presented to her of changing the basis of suffrage, either by extending the franchise indiscriminately to woman, or by still further restricting it among men, "I think I should unhesitatingly choose the latter." We may conclude, therefore, that Gail Hamilton is not in favor of "universal suffrage." It is noticeable, too, that Gail Hamilton holds that the ballot is not the true remedy for "woman's wrongs," but is comparatively an insignificant matter. "Without question," she says to all women, "you ought to have the ballot; but it is not the ballot which will raise you up from this sickness." All of which, and much more in this little essay, is not only true but worth the saying.

—*New Editions of Dickens' Works.*—We have received from Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS a copy of their handsome "Charles Dickens" edition of *David Copperfield.* The volume is beautifully printed, and profusely illustrated from the designs of CRUIKSHANK and other artists of celebrity.

From T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS we have received *Martin Chuzzlewit*, which forms the fourteenth volume of their illustrated "People's Edition" of CHARLES DICKENS' works, which they are now issuing in weekly volumes. From the same firm we receive *Little Dorrit, David Copperfield, Our Mutual Friend*, and *Sketches by "Boz,"* in the cheap form now in course of publication by them.

From the APPLETONS we have received the following volumes of their cheap edition of DICKENS' works: *Great Expectations, Barnaby Rudge, Martin Chuzzlewit*, and *Dombey & Son.*

From HURD & HOUGHTON we have received a copy of their "Riverside Edition" of *Dombey & Son*, in two very handsome volumes, illustrated from designs by DARLEY, GILBERT, CRUIKSHANK, "Phiz" and others.

—*The Waverley Novels.* TICKNOR & FIELDS have added two more volumes to their illustrated edition of the prose works of Sir WALTER SCOTT, *Count Robert of Paris*, and *The Talisman.*

—*Queen Victoria's Journal: Our Life in the Highlands.* Edited by ARTHUR HELPS. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.) Having already reviewed this interesting book, we now only call attention to its reproduction by the HARPERS in handsome style, in an extremely legible edition. It deserves and will certainly have a large sale.

—*The Book of the Artists.* PUTNAM & SON have just issued a new edition of *American Artist Life.* In their advertisement the publishers, while acknowledging the highly gratifying reception of the work, and its success, ask for data as regards works of native art and facts of biographical interest, with a view to issue hereafter a supplementary and complete work on the subject.

—*Life Among the Mormons.* By an officer in the United States Army. (New-York: MOORHEAD, SIMPSON & BOND.) The author of this work was stationed in the Spring of 1866 at Camp Douglas, overlooking the City of the Saints in the valley of the great Salt Lake. He enjoyed peculiar facilities for becoming acquainted with the customs and manners of the Mormons, and the results of his observations form an interesting volume.

—*The Dutchman's Fireside.* By J. K. PAULDING. (New-York: C. SCRIBNER & Co.) The return of Mr. G. P. PUTNAM to the publishing business, the reissue of *Putnam's Magazine*, and the reminiscences connected with HALLECK, have all contributed to a revival of interest in what has been happily called "Knickerbocker literature." PAULDING holds a high place in this field, and his most popular novel was "The Dutchman's Fireside." It is a sketchy picture of rural scenes and manners "somewhere about the time of the old French war," and carries a two-fold interest of history and fiction—elements which, we must confess, the author's well-known carelessness sometimes led him to confuse more thoroughly than he meant. The present is a very neat and creditable one. A well-conceived preface by W. J. PAULDING adds to its value.

—*The Great Exhibition.* By HOWARD PAYSON ARNOLD. (New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.) What Great Exhibition? That of 1867 at Paris—which date, accordingly, might profitably appear in the title, or on the title-page, or in the table of contents, or the preface, or somewhere in the first chapters, (as it does *not*,) in order to tell us sometime hence which of several great exhibitions held of late years the book describes. Mr. ARNOLD, as the Boston *Post's* correspondent in Europe, achieved the well-merited reputation of being one of the liveliest and most entertaining of the army of letter-writers who invaded Paris for the use and behoof and instruction and curiosity of the American people. His letters were sufficiently amusing to justify republication, and may serve to relieve the tedium of a dull hour.

—*Almanacs for 1868.*—A batch of Almanacs claim a word upon the particular merits of each. *The Albany Evening Journal Almanac* sustains its high reputation as a political and statistical record and guide. Its tables are full and elaborate, containing details of National and State affairs, the latter referring, of course, chiefly to New-York. The biographical sketches of National and State Legislators is in itself an interesting and useful feature. The whole work is of essential service to the politician. The *Tribune Almanac* contains the usual amount of election tables and other information, which for many years it has presented. It need only be said of this issue of so well and favorably known an annual, that it is quite equal to its predecessors for usefulness and care in compilation. The republication in two handsome volumes of all the issues, from the commencement in 1838 to the present time, will interest many who have been unable to complete sets of the alamanc. The volumes are produced by the photo-lithographic process, and are good specimens of the art. For the library especially, they will be appropriate and valued. The *World* newspaper comes before the public with an alamanc for the first time. Its appearance is more attractive, and it contains a greater variety than many of its contemporaries, and it is altogether a creditable performance. ORANGE, JUDD & Co's. *American Agricultural Annual*, with its monthly directions to gardeners and farmers, and its varied information on kindred topics, is a useful little manuel for popular use. *The American Ecclesiastical Almanac*, by Prof. ALEXANDER J. SCHEM, is a work showing ample evidence of well-directed knowledge and labor. It contains a condensed but very comprehensive Historical Department, which includes a general survey of the Christian Church in 1867, and the history of particular organizations connected therewith, for the year. This is followed by a *resumé* of the religious literature of 1867, a denominational record of events, and full statistics of the religions and denominations of the world, besides other and valuable matter. It is very seldom that the student or writer is offered so great a mass of serviceable information in so compact and well arranged a shape.

—*Harper's Weekly.* Vol. XI. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.) The eleventh volume of *Harper's Weekly*, just issued, compares favorably with its predecessors both as to variety and excellence of its literary contents and the merit of its illustrations. The service that such a book may do in a household is not to be lightly estimated. Always a resource for the amusement of young and old, its pages never seem exhausted. The reader who turns back to a volume of *Harper*, finds something which has escaped attention before; now it is a story yet unread, or a picture the artistic beauty of which grows more visible with each inspection; now a narrative of events, which, reperused, make them new, seen in the light of later history. Those who have not saved the *Weekly* as it appeared, and procured it to be bound, will not regret obtaining the handsome volume now published. While thus alluding to the year's issue of the paper, we may add that the new novel, by WILKIE COLLINS, whose publication commenced at the beginning of the year, has attracted unusual attention. It is so far remarkably interesting, and we judge will excel Mr. COLLINS' former productions, both in novelty and force. *Harper's Weekly* betters with age and experience. The number just issued is especially meritorious in illustration. The full-paged cartoon *àpropos* of the dissension at Washington between the President and Gen. GRANT, is both spirited and elaborate. The design is clearly above the average, and, though marked with some crudities, is striking and noteworthy. The detail, also, has been worked up with care.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Interest of Northern Farmers in Southern Lands—Proofs of the Strong Desire of the Southern People that They Shall Come and Occupy Them.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1868.

It seems to me that the Northern people have a greater interest, if possible, in the settlement of our national troubles than the Southern. Much the larger portion of the territory of the Union lying east of the Mississippi is embraced in the Southern States. Its climate is superior to that of the Northern territory, its soil is naturally more productive, and its staples are yielded at a smaller outlay of labor. The public lands of the Far West are nearly all taken up. There are more than twenty millions of people in the northern portion of our cis-Mississippi territory, and less than ten millions in the southern portion, which is much larger than the other. Deducting for the value of improvements, lands may be bought in the best districts of the South at the Government price of $1 25 per acre. There is room and there are lands at these prices in the salubrious districts of the South for five millions of Northern people. If some of our lands are worn, they are cleared; and in this age it costs only a fourth as much to restore worn lands as to clear away forests. Our lands are near the seaboard and markets; the Government lands are thousands of miles in the inaccessible interior.

The Northern people have a right to immigrate into these Southern lands and to purchase them. They are prevented from doing so by the politicians. Why do they allow themselves to be thus prejudiced in their rights and in their interests? The Radicals have been three years pretending to reconstruct the Union, and are further from completing their task at this moment than they were at the beginning. How much have the Northern people, who would long ere this time have moved upon Southern lands, lost by such action?

To forestall these very natural reflections, the opinion is industriously inculcated among the Northern people by a class of political writers, that our Southern population are averse to the intrusion of a large Northern emigration; that we do not wish to part with our lands, and that we treat with incivility and contumely the Northern people who settle among us. But the very vehemence with which these wrongs to the Northern farmers are uttered implies that they are not implicitly true. I live in an extensive stretch of fine country running along either foot of the Blue Ridge from the Potomac into North Alabama. I do not personally know what is the fact in regard to that portion of this splendid country lying south of Virginia, in West North Carolina, East Tennessee and North Georgia and Alabama, but I do know that I speak the truth when I say that in that portion of it which lies in Virginia, one-half of it is either offered for sale or can be purchased, and that it is thus purchasable in every county and in every square mile of the region of country in question. We have in this city two flourishing real estate agencies, who *number* the tracts of land offered by them for convenience of reference, and these numbers run up into thousands. *Several thousands of farms are offered for sale*; that is one fact.

I go further, and speak without risk or fear of contradiction, that no expectation is indulged of effecting sales to any other class of people than Northern people, unless it be to a few men from the extreme South running back to old mother Virginia from negro domination in the miasmatic districts near the Gulf, and to such people of our own region as, having sold out their large farms to Northern purchasers, are selecting other homes, or smaller ones and less costly tracts.

Now what better evidence could we give of our desire to secure the migration of a large Northern population into our community, and to receive and incorporate them into the bosom of our society, than thus offering them half of our lands, thus advertising the lands urgently, and to holding out every inducement we can to attract Northern purchasers into our midst? Nay, more. Those who will come and investigate the facts of this subject will find that we offer these lands, for the most part, at prices which no one can cavil at. In respect to a very large portion of those actually advertised at prices stated in the advertisements, it can be shown that after making a fair deduction from the lump price for the value of improvements, the land itself is offered at an average of a $1 25 per acre—which is the Government price for wild, unimproved lands away off in the Far West. Here are many thousands of acres urgently offered to Northern farmers, at Government prices, near the lines of great railroads and canals, and within two hundred, many of them within one hundred miles, of the railroad! [I say "we" offer them; but it may be proper for me to remark, as some guarantee of my disinterestedness, that I am not offering land myself, either as owner or agent, or in any other capacity, and feel none but a public interest in the subject.]

Our people, I repeat, do not expect to sell their lands to any but Northern farmers. They prefer to sell to that class of purchasers over all others; for they have a strong desire to study Northern methods, and copy Northern examples of husbandry. There is another feature in these offerings of land. In a large portion of the cases only parts of farms are offered, the owners reserving the other parts, and intending to remain close neighbors of the purchasers, and to participate with them in conducting the affairs of society. And even in the instances in which entire tracts are offered, it is for the most part with the intention on the part of the vendors of buying smaller farms in the same region of country.

I claim that these facts of our offerings of land do give the lie to all the asseverations which are so often made at the North to the effect that our people are averse to a Northern immigration into this part of the Union. Very true it is, indeed, that we do not invite politicians, do not welcome the founders of secret loyal (?) leagues; do not extend our greeting to negrophilist agitators and demagogues; but it is just as true that we do desire the largest possible invasion of farmers and their families, and do most cordially welcome among us the men who come to labor with their hands. At a time when the Southern people were wealthy and owned numerous slaves it is true that they did not apply their own hands to labor. But having lost their wealth and their slaves, they are turning their own thews and sinews to account to an extent and with an industry in the highest degree commendable. And just in proportion as personal industry becomes more general, just in that proportion do those who apply themselves to labor desire the near presence of a population who have had a long training, and have attained to a proverbial proficiency in all sorts of handiwork.

Any Northern man's reflections will teach him that these things must, *a priori*, be true. They belong to the logic of events. We now have to labor without hands. We have more land than we can till. We want to sell the surplus; and we naturally desire to sell that surplus to persons from whom we can derive the most profitable lessons in agricultural economy. In aid of all this obvious and potential logic, comes the fact, that the Northern country people, unlike foreigners, are our own flesh and blood, of our own language, race and extraction.

Your Northern excursionists into the South tell many different stories of Southern feeling toward Northern men. Their accounts vary with the different sorts of company which they fall into. But be it remembered, that now and at all times before, in the history of the South, the agricultural class has given and gives tone to public sentiment and direction to political action. They are at once the most intelligent, the most wealthy, the most influential, and the most numerous portion of our population. They entertain the feeling toward towns and town populations that Mr. JEFFERSON expressed, when he said that they are "sores upon the body politic." And yet, it is from the towns, from the loungers in hotels, the idlers in the streets, the strolers upon railroad trains and highways, that Northern correspondents collect what they accept and promulgate as Southern opinion and Southern feeling. The true Southern people live in the country. We are of the pure, unmixed Anglo-Saxon race. Look in *Knox on Race*, and you will see, in his representation of an "Anglo-Saxon's house" in England, the exact representation of a Southern man's homestead. It stands apart, to itself; its owner abhors streets and all close contacts; he dwells in the country. Now Dr. KNOX is an Englishman who never came to America, and he was wholly unconscious that he was thus depicting the highest form of Southern life. Our best Southern people are country people, and that class numbers three-fourths of our population. And so, when Northern journals send correspondents here, let them be instructed to go among the country people. JEFFERSON lived in the country; so did WASHINGTON, so did MADISON, and PATRICK HENRY, and JOHN TYLER, and GEORGE MASON, and so did JOHN MARSHALL until his profession forced him to become a *cit.* Our sturdy yeomanry are sovereigns in the South. These are the people who desire a large infusion of Northern farmers; these are the persons who are offering lands, and who are holding out all the inducements at their command to attract Northern farmers into their midst. They have no political opinions, no social antipathies in conflict with this their now leading and favorite policy. Against the opinions, interests, and resolves of such a class, what signifies the spiteful twaddle against "Yankees" of the pert upstarts of the towns?

Northern emigration does not come as rapidly as our country people desire, and a few of them are endeavoring to obtain a partial supply of mere laborers from among the foreign emigrants who land at Castle Garden. But this is not a general policy. They want to sell part of their lands to Northern farmers; first, because they prefer them to all other people on earth as fellow-citizens; second, because they want to have the advantage of their example as the neatest husbandmen, the most skillful agriculturists, and the best economists in the world. Our country people do not like foreigners. They want as neighbors those who know how to be citizens; who are actuated by their own instincts; who are of their own race, minds, manners and language. Our society is already sufficiently encumbered with an inferior and uncongenial class, alien in every instinct from their own. It is our own *sort* of people that we desire to come among us, and only our own sort in the sense race, blood and language.

POWHATAN.

LOUISIANA.

Matters in the Convention—Conservative Overtures—The Changes in the City Council—The Democratic Organization.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE CONVENTION.

This body has nearly completed its labors, the Constitution is understood to be engrossed in Committee of Revision and ready to be reported. The Convention has just voted itself an addition of thirty per cent. to the per diem of its members, to cover the discount on the currency in which it is paid. This will make the pay equal to the greenback par, which being some forty per cent. below gold, would have given the members but about thirty cents in the dollar, gold. Yet such is the currency of their constituents, and there would seem no just reason why there should be one medium of payment for the people and another for their servants. This Constitution will contain a good deal of outside legislation, which is certainly not authorized by the Reconstruction act. The principal item of this character is the immediate election of State officers, and especially a new feature creating a board of registry. This board is intended to supervise the election, and is supposed to provide against any construction of the law of Congress that may conflict with the Radical interests. Notwithstanding the obvious inconsistency of this Constitution with the enabling act under which it was made, Congress may legalize all its provisions by an *ex post facto* law, so that it is unnecessary to waste time in demonstrating a want of authority in its framers.

THE DISSENTERS.

Nevertheless, the colored organ here dissents from the programme laid down by the white section of the party. It will not acquiesce either in the legality of the proposed election, and still less in the names which have been, as it charges, foisted upon the Republican Party by "the mere advertising sheet of a few speculators," as it terms the Republican newspaper.

In the mean time, from this controversy has sprung some more conservative ideas than were prevalent with either section of the Republican Party heretofore. The chief point made by the *Tribune* is that the administration of the State Government should not be taken away from the natives and old residents and committed to strangers and aliens in interest. A recent number even suggested reasons why the whole white population of Louisiana should come to the support of the Constitution, which it considers as favorable as can be obtained.

CONSERVATIVE OVERTURES.

The New-Orleans *Tribune* thus addresses the Conservatives:

> "We now ask them fairly and frankly if they are not misadvised by such as may insist upon the rejection of the 'Constitution?' They are anxious for readmission to the Union—so are we. They are persuaded that our present abeyance is subversive of almost every local interest—so are we. They know that the same delay which attends our 'getting in' must likewise attend the practical faith of the Northern capitalist, and the shipment hither by the Northern merchant—so do we. They admit the stress of the Reconstruction bill, if not its merit—so do we, one and both. Let the Conservative class here understand that if they would have a staunch party, they must first have a field of action—a State.
>
> Again, if the Conservative element be sanguine as to their ability to defeat the ratification, why may they not better attain the manifest advantage of being so far within a State as to assemble through their deputies in the Legislature and amend the Constitution to suit themselves?
>
> If, then, they are able now to defeat the proposed charter should they not consider themselves better able, upon a surer partisan basis, to amend that charter after its return here approved, so to assume, by Congress? We ask them to consider this matter seriously before gratifying by adverse votes a prejudice, the very success of which would, at the best, be but a melancholy disaster for us all.
>
> We seek simply to convince the Conservative people that we are not intolerant; that in the past we have fought their errors, not them, and that we are now desirous to show what we deem the duty and the interest of every Louisianian, like ourselves.

This is more olive branch than has been visible in any other part of the ocean of anarchy which surrounds us. If it represents but the writer it evinces an obvious hostility to being governed by the carpet-bag interest, and an undoubted conviction that "every Louisianian" is alike interested in the restoration of social harmony. This flag of truce has not been fired upon, but it will not yet effect its object. The party organization which assembled last night in mass meeting will not accede to any conditions, but will fight the war in the hope, or on the theory that the relief of the South is to come when the Democratic Party shall, at the North, have conquered Congress. It would be certainly better, if there were any guarantee that the social equality of the negroes could be stricken out of the Constitution, if every feature were expunged which outrages the self-respect of the white people, that a Conservative organization should be made here at home than to postpone our remedy until the party conquest anticipated. It may indeed be not improbable that while the white Conservatives here refrain from voting on the Constitution, *they may vote on the most respectable official ticket, and so either secure the best State administration*, or by electing a ticket obnoxious to the white Radicals compel Congress to annul the election.

CHANGE OF CITY COUNCIL.

Gen. HANCOCK has made a change in our City Council by the removal of several members. The new appointments meet general approval. It is greatly hoped the Council will take up the business interests of the city and effect something useful.

HOMICIDE—WHITE AGAINST BLACK.

An important question is now before one of the courts. It is an indictment against certain white men for the alleged homicide of a negro. The testimony is divided, some of the negro witnesses swear positively to the identity of one or more of the white prisoners, while some witnesses, one of whom is colored, deny that either of the prisoners committed the deed and implicate a German as the true criminal. This case will no doubt give rise to much excitement and illustrates the evil of encouraging political processions, of either white or black, in the present inflammable State of the public mind. Those who agitate this question in Congress, and elsewhere at the North, do not realize the consequences, to both white and black, which must result from this embittered controversy.

TEXAS.

This great State is slowly improving, notwithstanding the sectional questions. A large immigration has set in, a good part of which is from the North of Europe. The elections seem to progress peaceably. The arrest lately of a United States officer has been countermanded by Gen. HANCOCK's order, and the alleged offence is to be inquired into by the civil courts according to the principle laid down by Gen. HANCOCK. Indian outrages continue on the frontier, and it would seem better that United States troops should be actively employed in the protection of American citizens against savages than kept here in inaction, to perish by hundreds, as last year, of epidemic disease. No society could be more peaceful than this. The colored people are fully employed and content. They labor daily with the whites with the kindest relations. The Convention has been in session sixty or seventy days, and no case of violence against one of its members—except among the members themselves—has occurred. Why, then, keep troops idle here when the savages are ravaging the whole frontier, from Texas to Nebraska? The troops have behaved here as well as men could do. They are civil and orderly, and are becoming popular with our citizens; but they are useless here, and might be better employed elsewhere.

THE DEMO-CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

You will see the proceedings of this body published at large in the city papers. It is impossible to say how far the Democratic organization can satisfy the political wants of the hour. There can be no doubt but that every Southern man will vote any Presidential or Congressional ticket against an extreme Radical ticket. The immediate want of Louisiana is, however, an organization to defeat the Constitution, or at least those features which are obnoxious to the white people. A Democratic organization here will effect nothing if it shall exclude any opponents of the Constitution necessary to its defeat. If the electoral vote of the State shall fall into the hands of the Radical Party, a party organization here will do little good to the Democratic Party North. Division at this moment is ruin here, and of no advantage elsewhere. A Conservative organization which should effect the compromise or defeat of the obnoxious features of the Constitution, might save the State *now* to vote the Democratic or any other radical ticket in the future Federal elections.

W. M. B.

VIRGINIA.

The Weather—The Poor—The Bureau—Street Scenes—The Convention—All Quiet Along the Lines—A Spasm of Economy—A Reporter Makes $5,000 in Fifty Days—A Republican Newspaper Suspended—New Registration—Richmond Illegally Represented.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 17, 1868.

The weather for the past few days has been more moderate, and we have been rejoicing in softly whispered premonitions from the balmy lips of Spring, hinting at birds and buds and violets, and young lambs frisking on verdant hill-sides, or smoking on dinner tables with a green peas accompaniment. And right welcome are these harbingers of coming sunshine to the poor, pinched forms who have starved and shivered through the long, dreary Winter, sustained only by active exertions of public and private benevolence, and the assistance of that Bureau, of many drawers, which, no matter what the defects of its make-up, has certainly done yeoman service, been a most potent engine for good, and preserved in this city alone hundreds of whites as well as blacks from absolute starvation. And even as we write, we can glance out upon a picture, which, however homely, however humble, abounds in lights and shadows which would rejoice a Rembrandt, and contains a pathos, which, while drawing the moisture to our eyes, is blended with a humor so burlesque as to afford a Cruikshank material for a score of side-splitting caricatures.

The white *protegés*, comparatively few in number, are composed entirely of pale, pinched-looking females (whose scanty garb and shamed beseeching expression shows the extremity to which they are reduced and the mortification thereto attendant,) and little girls who, with cowed, pitiful aspect, strive to conceal amid their rags the little pails which contain the cherished soup ration, as they slink away from the spot. But the negroes, with few exceptions, are troubled with no shame-faced scruples, as is evinced by the loud greetings, the boisterous guffaws, and the liberal display of ivory, which characterize the meeting of acquaintances. Here a stalwart fellow, whose daily ration of a pound of bread and a quart of soup is too small to satisfy his craving appetite, is anticipating to-morrow by seating himself upon the pave and devouring with infinite gusto the whole of his allowance, "sopping" with his last bread crumb the sides of his empty soup tin; there a group of children bearing their soup in pitchers, pails, piggins, old coffee pots, or any other receptacle which will contain the precious fluid, are tripping along, jesting gleefully as they go, and munching slily from their ponderous loaves; and yonder a sober-looking dame or infirm old man walks steadily along, loaded with the food which is to still the clamors of the children, and, for a time at least, to keep the wolf at bay.

Let us hope, however, that the worst is over, and that with returning warm weather the almost overwhelming demands upon the charities of the city and the Government will be greatly reduced. The tobacco factories, some of which will resume operations in a few days, will supply work to some of the thousands who are now destitute of employment, and others will be absorbed by the surrounding farms, provided the Bureau perseveres in the wise course recently adopted of supplying laborers to parties desiring to hire, and refusing rations to persons declining to accept such offers of employment.

But although our river and canal are open, and the school-boys regretfully exclaim "skating *fuit*," the Potomac is still bound in wintry fetters, the mails are delayed many hours daily (even the TIMES failing to come to time) to the infinite disgust of the newspaper men, who are more strongly than ever convinced of the necessity of a railroad connection between Fredericksburg and Washington.

Thievery and burglary are the order of the day and night too. Fences are transported bodily away, the posts not excepted, the holes being, however, considerately left for future use, the shivering thieves being far too wise to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. Their moderation does nos extend, however, to chickens, and proud chanticleers and plump Dames Partlett disappear mysteriously from nocturnal roosts, only their gory heads being left to the disconsolate housewife as *souvenirs* of their past existence. Halls are entered and clothing taken from the racks, store windows smashed with stones, and valuables removed through the apertures; locks picked by bolder experts, and porte-monnaies boldly snatched in broad day from the hands of ladies on our principal thoroughfares by negro boys, who generally escape with their plunder.

The State flag first used as the pall of Stonewall JACKSON, floating from the dome of the capitol, proclaims that the Convention is still in session, and we are informed by members that it will probably sit two months longer. Its proceedings for the past few days, however, have been uninteresting. The "d—d lie" has not been exchanged, no chairs have been raised over the heads of members, and no invitations to combats, mortal or fistic, have disturbed the placidity of HINE, or other vaporing or timid delegates. The oyster question has been discussed, and, by the good genership of the Conservatives, decided in a manner unpalatable to the Republicans at large, and especially to PARR, (commonly known as "Old PARR,") a Radical white oysterman, as uncouth as the shell-fish he has spent threescore years in raking up; but who, unlike the oyster, has not the good sense to keep shut—when prudence and occasion demand—the capacious mouth, whose frequent openings reveals, however, no pearls.

The $100,000, which at the opening of the Convention lay in the State Treasury subject to its order, being nearly, if not quite, exhausted, a special tax will have to be levied in order to furnish the members with their $8 per diem, and with a prospect of delay in the payment of the same, the majority have been seized with a spasm of economy, contrasting strangely with the diffuse liberality heretofore manifested. Committee clerks are to be discharged, and the services of the stenographer dispensed with, the latter unfortunate having for fifty days' services received only about $5,000, or an average of nearly $100 per day, his renumeration being $3 33 per printed page. He asserts in defence, however, that he anticipated no such income, the amount of talking being more than twice as much as he ever before heard in a deliberative body.

The *Register*, a moderate Republican journal, established here last month by Col. A. W. SHELDON, suspended on the 11th inst. for want of funds, leaving its employes considerably in arrears. It was edited with marked ability, and its local columns were peculiarly spicy; but, although indorsed by the more intelligent Republicans, it was not sufficiently rabid to secure the support of the negroes, who still cling to the *New Nation*, edited by their former oppressor and abuser—the Rev. HUNNICUTT—with whose career and present incendiary doctrines you are no doubt familiar.

The appointment by Gen. SCHOFIELD of his brother to the office of Tax Assessor, *vice* Mr. MILLER, removed for malfeasance in office, has caused much comment among the growlers, but we think the appointment a good one, and that the appointee has manifested both prudence and wisdom in the selection of his assistants.

The order for a new registration in this city, just issued by Gen. SCHOFIELD, has given universal satisfaction to all lovers of justice who were disgusted by the enormous frauds perpetrated at the last registration, it being proven, by a strict census, that in one ward alone nearly six hundred negro votes were illegally polled at the election of delegates to the Convention; and yet, although HUNNICUTT & Co. were elected by only four hundred majority, these delegates palpably illegally elected, will hold their seats, draw their $8 per day, and represent the capital of the Old Dominion. Surely there is something rotten in the policy which requires to be bolstered up by such desperate measures. Unlike their Alabama brethren the whites of Virginia will, however, vote upon the adoption of the Constitution, but although they have a majority of at least 15,000 votes, it is doubtful whether there is sufficient of the *corps du esprit* among them to enable them to defeat the labors of the Convention. But *nous verrons.* Time will show.

TENNESSEE.

The Inducements which Tennessee Offers to those Seeking New Homes—Northern Men in the South—Industry and Enterprise in Demand.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868.

While the shops and stores of the North are sending away thousands of workmen and many are looking for new enterprises and fields of labor, the South presents certain inducements for certain classes which seem to be but imperfectly appreciated. Tennessee offers greater advantages to industrious and capable mechanics and laborers than any other part of the South. The great want of the whole country and particularly of the South, is men of industry, enterprise and moderate capital in the department of agriculture. The professions and trades seem to be over-supplied with willing and competent men, while the producing interests of the country—particularly the agricultural pursuits—demand more skill and attention.

Tennessee is peculiarly a border State, offering great inducements to enterprise of every nature. The Gulf States and the Carolinas, through the hardships of war and the misfortunes of bad governments, are in a deplorable condition and present few advantages. Tennessee is absorbing all the energy and capital which is turning Southward for new fields. It stands upon the border of these desolated and impoverished States, its natural advantages doubly attractive when contrasted with theirs, recuperating as it is under the influences of civil government, though imperfectly reorganized by a hasty reconstruction. It has advantages so varied and numerous as to meet the wants of every class. Capital is coming, encouraged by liberal legislation, to open out mineral resources and give employment to skilled workmen. Large coal and iron fields are already opened in East Tennessee, and new iron and zinc works are just beginning operations. Railroads and turnpikes are opening up some of the rich interior valleys, and the farming interests present fine inducements to capital and labor.

East Tennessee contains nearly eight millions of acres of land, one-third of which is capable of the highest cultivation, and yet to-day this market is supplied with flour shipped from the North. One of the finest flour mills in the State is idle in this city because wheat cannot be steadily supplied to keep it running. While this is true, it is also true that we have the finest wheat-growing climate and good wheat land. The want of enterprise and industry among the farmers is shown most strikingly in this fact that East Tennessee does not raise wheat much more than enough for its own consumption. Here is a climate which allows out-door work of every kind nine months out of twelve; which allows stock to graze and live without shelter nearly all the year; which is mild enough to grow every fruit not strictly tropical; which is so moderate as to require for the working classes scarcely any Winter clothing; here is a country in which the water power is unsurpassed even in the New-England States, timbered heavily with the choicest and most substantial wood, enriched with coal and iron, zinc and copper, salt and oil, and yet we have a State which in thirty years increased its taxable property only two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. With all these natural advantages, the producing interests of the State have never attracted half the enterprise and energy of the State of Minnesota, snow and ice-bound four months out of twelve. The misfortunes of the war have unlocked the landed monopoly in the State, and there is now a demand for capital and labor never before equaled in its history.

The average value of land in Tennessee, in 1867, was about six dollars and forty cents an acre. The average value in East Tennessee is probably less than five dollars. The maximum lands are the rich river bottoms, the finest lands in the world; the minimum lands, (50 cents per acre,) are the timbered mountain lands, good for grazing, and wooded with the choicest oak, pine, chestnut, walnut and beech, and many other varieties. The lands for fruit and vineyards can be bought at the minimum prices. The best timbered lands are on streams of sufficient power for mills and large enough to carry the lumber to market in the Spring and Winter. The demand for lumber for building purposes in the Knoxville market alone is far greater than can be supplied by the mills now at work in the timbered sections. The rich and fertile prairies of the West offer no such advantages to the farming classes as does East Tennessee, while they are far from the markets and more than able to supply home demands.

Tennessee is within twenty-four hours, by rail, of the seaboard, with a good home market. The low price of land, the advantages of an unsurpassed climate, the superiority of natural advantages, such as water-power and mineral resources, the proximity to the great markets, the benefits of an organized society and an established Government, are inducements which Tennessee offers to those who are seeking new homes. Mechanics command good wages, while the climate will enable them to live for one-fifth less than in New-England in the matter of food and clothing. Good mechanics can find work without trouble. They are needed, for the body of workmen here have not had the benefit of thorough training in good shops with improved machinery. Good house-builders and carpenters are particularly needed in East Tennessee. In fact, there are first-class inducements offering in every field to energetic and reliable men.

THE FEELING TOWARD NORTHERN MEN.

While these inducements are offered, there are other considerations which every man should weigh before coming South. In leaving Northern homes, laboring men leave school advantages and social privileges, which they will miss for awhile in any Southern State. These will soon be offered by Tennessee as extra inducements to every laboring man, if those who come will bring with them the spirit and energy of their Northern homes. The question is often asked as to what is the feeling in the South towards Northern men. I could answer this question better if I knew the spirit with which such as ask it would come South. There are two classes of Northern men who should never come South. The one class are those who want to revolutionize in a day the whole structure of society and government as they find it here; who believe there is nothing good or commendable in Southern laws, society or politics, and who are unreasonable and intolerant in their aggressive movements for "reforms." The other class are those who come South willing and ready to yield all their opinions of every kind to those who make pretensions of high family lineage and unequaled accomplishments—a class assuming the name of "chivalry"—if they can only be accepted as worthy to render such homage and obsequiousness. These two classes had better stay North and never venture South. They can do no good here for themselves or for their country. The class of men needed in the South are men of honest purpose and firm resolves. Most Northern men in coming South will find cause from reflection and observation to change their views in many respects, as will Southern men who go North. A blind adherence to old ideas and prejudices works just as much harm in the one class as does an unmanly and unreasonable subserviency in the other. Every man born and educated in a free State, who has in him the spirit and life of his people, will doubtless desire to effect some changes in the government and laws of almost any Southern State, and if he seeks to accomplish this by legitimate means and through proper efforts, no reasonable Southern man has reason to take offence. There are differences of opinion between Northern and Southern men, Eastern and Western men, and between people of the same State, but this should be no cause for violent passion or angry strife. Northern men who come South with honest purposes, with the determination to deal fairly and honorably with their new neighbors in business, religion and politics, will find no unnatural hostility or opposition save among a bigoted, ignorant aristocracy, whose opinions are not worthy of consideration. Honest differences of opinion are tolerated everywhere, and if not, they must be. Northern men who choose to come South should not be deterred from any such fears. Tennessee offers them good homes and good advantages, and those who unreasonably oppose them will in time be overcome.

OMEGA.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Death of Commodore Watkins—Heavy Hail and Snow Storm—Affairs in Alaska—Death of Gen. Steele—Political Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 17, 1868.

Commodore JAMES T. WATKINS, Senior Commander in the service of the P. M. S. S. Co., met with his death in a singular manner on board the steamer Costa Rica, just as she was leaving Nagasaki, Japan, on November 12. While in the harbor of Nagasaki, the hatchway in the main saloon was opened to remove some articles; the Commodore noticing it, ordered a man to be placed there to warn off all passers. For some reason the Chinaman left his post, and a few minutes before 5 o'clock the Commodore passing by, not observing the open hatch in consequence of the dusk of the evening, fell through. His fall was broken by the ladder, and the force of it was received on the left side. He was immediately picked up, and walked, assisted on each side, up to the main deck. Examination discovered no injury except a bruise on the left side, and hopes were entertained that the injury might not be serious, when increased pallor and convulsive movements of his face showed that apoplexy had been the result of the concussion of the fall. Unconsciousness now ensued, increasing to deep corma, and he passed away without a sigh two hours after the occurrence of the accident. Commodore WATKINS has been in the service of the company for over 17 years, and was probably the best known man on the coast, and the news of his sudden death was received with the deepest sensations of sorrow and regret by his numerous friends throughout the community. His funeral took place from Trinity Church the day after the arrival of the steamer, and was largely attended by all classes of citizens.

A HEAVY HAIL AND SNOW STORM.

The people of San Francisco were very much surprised on opening their eyes last Sunday morning to find the ground covered with snow. Some of the young Californians had never seen anything of the kind before, and did not know what to make of it. I cannot state its depth, but a deacon in good standing in one of our most prominent churches told me that it measured four inches in one place in his yard. During the day there were several severe hail storms. It seemed as if old King Winter was going to pay this country, where the snow never melts, because there is none to melt, a visit in good earnest.

ALASKA.

Just now our new Territory, although situated far away in the bleak regions of the North, is beginning to attract a great deal of public attention, and it is fully expected that a large immigration of the loose population of California will set in in that direction the coming Spring. The discovery of certain mines has created no little stir among the gold hunters, who are only waiting for a confirmation of the reports to shoulder their picks and shovels and start. The Russian ship *Zaritsa* has sailed for Russia, *via* London, carrying with her about 200 employes of the Fur Company. This will be a serious reduction of the population of Sitka, for among the passengers are all the washwomen, shoemakers, tailors, tinkers and other useful appendages to society. Many of the old settlers, principally Creoles, remain, and adapt their circumstances to the new *regime.* Thanksgiving day was observed at Sitka. Society being somewhat mixed, the Puritan element divided the honors with young America. The latter went to church in the morning and listened to a sermon, and the former paid the compliment in the evening by dancing a gig. Thanksgiving day being the anniversary of the baptism of the old Indian chief, who lives in the village adjoining that of Sitka, the occasion and opportunity was improved by presenting him with a United States flag, to fly in place of the Russian. The ceremonies were quite as formal as any which occurred in the transferring of the Territory. The chief was graciously pleased to appoint his reception at 2 o'clock P. M. The Prince, and the late Governor, the Russian Commissioner, officers of our army and navy, in full uniform, assembled at the headquarters of Gen. DAVIS, and proceeded through the stockade to the Chieftian's Lodge, followed by nearly the entire population of new-comers. The Chief was seated in state in a petitioned off space, and rigged out in a tinseled suit, something like the uniform of a Russian Port Captain. Scattered around were a sword, some trinkets, and several engravings of Czars and Russian potentates. A table was spread with fish and bread and decanters of sherry, rum and water. When the ladies and gentlemen who composed the party were seated, the old Chief greeted them in a few well selected words, but with no manifestations that it was an unusual occurrence to him. Gen. DAVIS made the presentation speech, in which he intimated that the flag must be respected, and that it would conduce to the welfare of his tribe should no one undertake to molest whatever it protected. The old Chief called one of his men and directed that the flag be raised on the pole in front of his lodge. The Chief replied in a brief but friendly speech, in which he was entirely non-committal. The old Chief then invited his guests to partake of the refreshments which he had provided. Throughout the ceremony he conducted himself with propriety and dignity, and his countenance betokens intelligence and firmness enough to have maintained rule over a band of braves rather than the degraded and mongrel tribe who submitted to the rule of the Russian Fur Company.

DEATH OF GEN. STEELE.

Gen. FREDERICK STEELE died suddenly of apoplexy on the 12th of January, while on a visit to San Mateo. At the time of his death he was Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry. He was a native of Delaware County, N. Y., and a graduate of West Point, where he was in the same class with Gen. GRANT. He served with distinction through the Mexican war, and at the outbreak of the late rebellion was appointed Major in the Eleventh Infantry, and for gallant conduct at Wilson's Creek was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and during the war he held several important commands. His funeral took place on the 15th, at 12 M., from Grace Cathedral, and was attended by a very large concourse of people. The spacious cathedral could not contain all who assembled to witness the solemn and impressive ceremonies. A very large procession followed the remains to the tomb. Gen. STEELE was held in high estimation in the service, and his death will be deeply regretted by every true lover of the country which he helped to preserve.

THE THEATRES

are now in full blast, and all of them draw crowded houses. The burlesque opera of "L'Africaine" is produced at the Temple of Music, and proves a "palpable hit." Most of the finest airs of the original production are retained, and the salient incidents of the plot are happily travestied. The local hits are apt, and such popular hobbies as the Chinese and labor questions are amusingly hit off.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

This organization will hold their first State Convention the 20th of next month, in this city. Rev. A. L. STONE, who is regarded as the most eloquent divine on this coast, will deliver a lecture under the auspices of this Convention. This organization, though not a political body, will use their immense influence toward securing the nomination and election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency. It has 100 fully-organized Posts throughout the State, with a membership of 15,000, which is a sufficient vote to control the voice of the State.

ALLEGED POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

For some days past rumors have been flying about thick and fast of bargain and sale in the election of United States Senator. The different Democratic candidates, instead of sitting quietly on the back seats where they were kindly placed by their friends, have published pamphlets against each other and carried matters to such an extent that Mr. MEEKER to-day gave notice in the Senate that he should introduce a bill for the punishment of frauds in elections of United States Senators, accompanied by a resolution for a committee to investigate the manner in which the late Senatorial election was conducted. The Democrats are just now a very happy family, and in their anxiety to secure the few crumbs which have fallen to them, are biting their own heads off.

ROD.

Historical Reminiscences—Interesting Letters from Gens. Wool and Cass.

The following correspondence, honorable alike to Gen. WOOL and Gen. CASS, has just been published for the first time, in the *Historical Magazine* for January. The correspondence is said to have been furnished by Gen. WOOL, at the request of the editor:

GEN. WOOL TO GEN. CASS.

TROY, Dec. 6, 1860.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Old associations and former friendship induce me to venture to address to you a few words on the state of the country.

I have read the President's Message. South Carolina says she intends to leave the Union. Her representatives in Congress say she has already left the Union. It would seem that she is neither to be conciliated nor comforted. I command the Eastern Department, which includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. You know me well. I have ever been a firm, decided, faithful and devoted friend to my country. If I can aid the President to preserve the Union, I hope he will command my services. It will never do for him or you to leave Washington without every star in this Union in its place. Therefore, no time should be lost in adopting measures to defeat those who are conspiring against the Union. Hesitancy or delay may be no less fatal to the Union than to the President or your own standing as a statesman.

It seems to me that troops should be sent to Charleston to man the forts in that harbor. They have eight companies at Fort Monroe, Va. Three or four of these companies should be sent without a moment's delay to Fort Moultrie. It will save the Union and the President much trouble. It is said that to send, at this time, troops to that harbor would produce great excitement among the people. That is nonsense, when the people are as much excited as they can be, and the leaders are determined to execute their meditated purpose of separating the State from the Union. So long as you command the entrance to the City of Charleston, South Carolina cannot separate herself from the Union. Do not leave the forts in the harbor in a condition to invite an attempt to take possession of them. It might easily be done at this time. If South Carolina should take them, it might, as she anticipates, induce other States to join her.

Permit me to entreat you to urge the President to send at once three or four companies of artillery to Fort Moultrie. The Union can be preserved, but it requires firm, decided, prompt and energetic measures on the part of the President. He has only to exert the power conferred on him by the Constitution and laws of Congress and all will be safe, and he will prevent a civil war, which never fails to call forth all the baser passions of the human heart. If separation should take place, you may rest assured blood would follow in torrents, followed by pestilence, famine and desolation, and Senator SEWARD's "irrepressible conflict" will be brought to a conclusion much sooner than he could possibly have anticipated. Let me conjure you to save the Union, and thereby avoid the bloody and desolating example of the State of Mexico. A separation of the Union will bring with it the desolation of the Cotton States, which are unprepared for war, and to a greater extent than any other people on the face of the globe.

Think of these things, my dear General, and save the country, and save the prosperous South from pestilence, famine and desolation. Peaceable secession is not to be thought of. Even if it should take place, in three months we would have a bloody war on our hands.

Very truly your friend,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

GEN. CASS' REPLY.

MY DEAR SIR: I received some days since your truly patriotic letter, and showed it to the President. He fully appreciated your pure motives, but, as you will have seen, does not concur with you as to the measures to be taken.

We have indeed fallen upon evil times. The pillars of our glorious temple are shaking. Whether they are to be overthrown, and with them the noblest and freest Government ever given to man, God only knows. While my gloomy apprehensions predominate, I have yet some hope that the same kind Providence who has so often saved us from anarchy will yet interpose for our rescue. I have felt it necessary to leave the Cabinet, as you will have seen. I part from J. BUCHANAN and the Administration with the kindest feelings. But the course of measures which I considered necessary did not appear to him to be called for, and I was unwilling to remain and share in the responsibility, which did not belong to me.

And now, my friend, farewell. You have been a gallant soldier, and by your noble deeds have inscribed your name upon the rolls of your country.

May the evening of your days be without a cloud, though I fear they will not be.

I am, dear Sir, truly yours,

LEWIS CASS.

Major-Gen. WOOL.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Business at the Rendezvous—The Hard Times—Entering the Service—On Board the Receiving Ship—Assignment to Duty—On a Cruise—Naval Apprentices, &c., &c.

Now that the war is over and the great demand for men to man our men-of-war has ceased, it might be naturally supposed that the gentlemen having charge of the Naval Rendezvous would have comparatively easy times of it, but such is not the case. The general prostration of most all branches of industry, and the consequent inability of many to get employment, causes hundreds, who have in vain tried to get work, to apply at the Rendezvous, and literally beg for admittance in the navy as the last resort, knowing that once there they are sure of enough to eat and clothes to wear. But unless they can show an "Honorable Discharge" paper they are doomed to disappointment; as no men are received who have not previously been in the service, (naval apprentices excepted.) Consequently, only seamen, ordinary seamen, first and second class firemen and coal heavers are now shipped. Men having "Honorable Discharges" are not received if they are not within date, (bearing date within three months of their last discharge,) when, if they do, they are entitled to three months' extra pay, at the rate they were receiving at the date thereof; which liberality on the part of the Government secures the services of experienced seamen—men who are practically conversant with the routine of duty on board a man-of-war. None are taken for a less period than three years, unless by order from the Secretary of the Navy, to serve on board of ordinary vessels on special service.

THE RENDEZVOUS,

located at the corner of Market and Henry-streets, is the only one in the city. The locality is more central and healthy, and is in every respect preferable to the neighborhood in which the old Rendezvous was established.

The first floor is occupied by Messrs. Bryan and Rodes, whose business is to collect due bills incurred by sailors for board, &c., for which they are paid a commission by the landlords. The second floor is occupied by Commander A. C. Rhine and his Staff, composed of the following-named gentlemen: Commander Milton Haxtun, Examining Engineer Chas. E. DeVatin, Surgeons Potter and Luck, and Mr. Paulding, Clerk.

Persons who wish to enter the service, and can produce an honorable discharge within date are subject to a strict examination, both physically and as to their knowledge of the respective duties on shipboard. Seamen and ordinary seamen are examined by Commander Haxtun as to their fitness to discharge the duties of their rating, and as the examination is very thorough many fail to pass. Those whose duties are in the Engineers' department are subject to the same strict ordeal, and if they do not come up to the requirements, "rejected" is the word that bars their entrance into the service. Each individual is taken into the room alone with the examining officer, and examined, thereby making it impossible for a second aspirant for naval honors to get "posted" on any points he might have doubts of answering satisfactorily.

Having passed the Examining Board satisfactorily, the accepted men are given their advance money, and upon furnishing security are allowed to remain ashore a few days. The advance for seamen is three months' pay, $60, and so on through the different ratings. The following are the rates of pay established by Congress:

	Per month.		Per month.
Seamen	$20	First-class firemen	$30
Ordinary seamen	16	Second-class firemen	25
Landsmen	14	Coal heavers	20

There are other ratings, such as gunner's mate, captain of the after guard, and numerous others that command a higher rate of pay than the above, but they are conferred on board the ship by the Captain. Those who are fortunate enough to be selected are known as petty officers. When discharged they are reduced to their original rate.

THE RECEIVING-SHIP.

The receiving-ship *Vermont* is stationed at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, and is fitted up in a comfortable manner for the reception of those who ship at this station. The same rules and regulations are observed on board of her that govern vessels in active service. Men are drilled at the guns and with small arms, and assigned to their different duties, the same as if they were attached to a sea-going vessel, on a cruise.

When a ship is fitted out and ready for sea, a requisition is made on the commander of the receiving-ship for a stated number of men of each rating. When the draft is made up, they are sent on board in charge of an officer, accompanied by the Paymaster's clerk bearing the descriptive list of the men and the pay-roll, containing their accounts, a copy of which is delivered to the Paymaster, and a receipted copy retained by the Paymaster of the receiving-ship.

After they are received on board, the executive officer assigns each man his duty according to his rate. Every man has his station, and in case of any accident occurring, such as a fire or a collision, every one knows what he is to do, hence all work harmoniously together.

The Fire Division comprises all hands, and at stated intervals the signal is given, and the duty gone through with of putting out an imaginary fire. By this practice the men are thoroughly drilled, and it would be almost impossible for a fire to get the upper hand. Every man belongs also to a Gun Division, which is in charge of an officer, part of whose duty is to drill the men at the gun. The men are also drilled in the use of small arms; and when the word is passed, "All hands repel boarders," each man stands by with a boarding pike, ready to impale an imaginary foe.

THE OUTFIT.

Men entering the service are required to furnish themselves with an outfit, which consists of certain specified articles, as follows:

CLOTHING.	SMALL STORES.
1 Pea jacket,	1 Pound tobacco,
3 Pairs blue sat. trowsers,	1 Bar soap,
2 Flannel overshirts,	1 Jack knife,
2 Woolen undershirts,	1 Scrub brush,
2 Pairs woolen drawers,	1 Shoe brush,
1 Pair shoes,	1 Box blacking,
2 Pairs woolen socks,	1 Comb,
1 Mattress,	1 Pot, pan and spoon,
1 Pair blankets,	Tape, cotton and thread.
1 Cap,	
1 Black silk handkerchief.	Total cost about.....$70

Coal-heavers and firemen are not required to draw the pea jacket. The above articles can be bought on shore or drawn from the Paymaster. When got on board the ship, thirty-five dollars of the advance money is retained as part-payment; the balance is charged against the man's account.

THE MESSES.

On board the ship men are placed into messes, about fifteen to each mess, out of which a cook is selected who draws the rations and attends to the culinary duties of the mess. The ration is beef, pork and preserved meat, (in cans,) besides bread, tea, sugar and coffee, which are daily rations. They are also given butter, flour and dried apples twice a week. When in port they are allowed fresh meat three and four times a week in lieu of salt provisions. In a mess of fifteen they are allowed to stop three rations, for which they receive in cash seventy-five cents a day for the benefit of the mess, thereby enabling them to purchase a few luxuries not found in the ship's regular bill of fare.

Another little item that goes to swell "Jack's" pay is the grog ration money. In lieu of the real article he is allowed five cents a day, and as he has no choice in the matter, he is forced to make a virtue of necessity, and accept the latter. The grog ration is paid at the end of every quarter, the commuted ration at the end of every month.

ON A CRUISE.

It is only after a ship has cast off her moorings and points her bows seaward that the genuine sailor feels at home. Then he is on the element he loves, and knowing the part he is to play in the minature world of a man-of-war, he goes about it in a systematic manner, and when his "watch" has expired he is relieved from further duty till his turn comes again. When off duty, he passes his time reading, mending his clothes, &c.

Every three or four months the men are allowed a run ashore for about twenty-four hours. Men at sea are allowed to leave an allotment of half pay at home for the benefit of their families or relatives, which money is paid by the Navy Agent at the end of each month, on presentation of the proper certificate.

The following is an extract from the law regulating pensions: "Any seaman or marine disabled from sea service, who has served twenty years, may obtain half pay of his rating at the time of his discharge, in lieu of being provided with a home in the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, if he so elect. And any one who has served ten years as above, and been discharged upon being examined by a board of officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and found to be disabled, shall be allowed such pay as the Board may fix."

NAVAL APPRENTICES.

The United States Government, knowing the value of a thoroughly organized and efficient navy, have made very liberal laws, having for their object the enlistment of boys as naval apprentices, who, by the training they receive, will in the course of time be qualified to discharge the duties of thorough seamen. Each candidate is examined in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and no candidate is accepted who cannot spell with a fair degree of accuracy. The Examing Surgeon is required to be very careful in his examination, and to accept no boy who has the "slightest defect in his sight, hearing or limb, or who is liable to any disease." Boys desirous of entering as apprentices are required to produce written testimonials of good character, also assurances that they have never been convicted of any crime, nor guilty of any moral delinquency. "No boy will be received without the consent of his parents or guardian, which consent must appear by the signature of such parent or guardian to the shipping articles, and by an acknowledgment of consent made on duplicate, in the presence of, and certified by, a Justice of the Peace or other proper authority."

All apprentices have equal chances to compete for the annual appointments to the Naval Academy. Their failure to obtain admission does not entitle them to their discharge before the expiration of their term of enlistment. "Boys less than 13 or more than 18 years of age are not received."

To each boy is taught the rudiments of an English education and the elements of navigation, including the use of nautical instruments at sea, working up the daily reckoning, and finding the ship's place at sea.

The pay of apprentices is as follows: First class, $10 per month; second class, $9, and third class, $8. One-tenth part of the above month's pay is retained until the expiration of the term of enlistment.

The rules and regulations of the Navy Department governing naval apprentices show that great care will be taken of boys entered as apprentices. Their moral, mental and physical condition will be attended to, and every effort made to make them an ornament to their profession.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Tunnels as Compared with Bridges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the subject of tunnels, and especially submarine tunnels, is under public consideration, a few plain practical statements on this subject may not be amiss. It is held to-day by a great number of builders and engineers that not only will submarine tunnels give us the means of crossing from one shore to another, in cases where bridges are impracticable, but they will also, in many cases, be built in preference to the latter. Their advantages, after they are once built, all will admit, and the chief disadvantage they labor under is the *supposed* difficulty of their construction. As regards their frequent superiority to bridges, they are, in the first place, absolutely no impediment to free navigation. Secondly, it is always easier to go on a down grade, 30 or 40 or even 60 feet, and then up again, starting and coming out again at the shore lines, or very near them, than it is to grade up 110 or 120 feet, and then down again, in which cases the approaches necessarily commence thousands of feet back of the shore lines. Thirdly, once built they last forever, submarine earthquakes excepted, without requiring any repairs. A limited number of good gas burners will render them as light as day, and by merely trying to make them pleasant they can be made so. Railroad tunnels are dark, dreary, muddy, "damp unpleasant" places, for the simple reason that nobody cares whether they are or not, nobody but the watchman ever passing through them afoot.

No one thing has thrown submarine tunnels so long in the background as the until recently long-continued financial failure of the Thames Tunnel in London. I say "until recently," for at the present time, with a double track railroad running a hundred or more trains through it daily, it must surely be pronounced a success. This former failure of the Thames Tunnel was brought about not only by its excessive cost, but also by its exceedingly small receipts. From the very manner in which it was built, it followed that the top of the tunnel had to be some twenty feet below the lowest part of the river. It will be shown hereafter that now-a-days this burrowing under the bed of the river through liquid mud, &c., can be avoided, and *the grade of the tunnel kept much higher.* This alone will render *access* to the tunnel more convenient. In the case of the Thames Tunnel, however, the entrances at either end consisted of a winding stairs *seventy feet deep,* instead of *regular, easy descents, as they should have been.* Can it be wondered that people preferred a penny skiff to such a getting up and down stairs? The Thames Tunnel was a smart thing for the year 1825, the date of its commencement, but were Brunel himself alive to-day, he would not think of reëmploying the method used in its construction, but would do the same thing better and for less money. We have all profited by over forty years of experience in engineering since then, and now-a-days tunnels *can* be built so as to pay; they can be built at a less cost than the Thames Tunnel, and so built as to make their receipts beyond comparison larger. It be would beyond the limits or requirements of an article like the present one to speak in detail of the method of building subaqueous tunnels, which the writer proposes. Its principal features are as follows; and it may be in place here to remark that it consists of the use of a combination of *tried operations,* which have, however, been heretofore employed, for other purposes, such as building the foundations for bridge piers, &c.

In the first place we must get rid of the water above and in front of the proposed tunnel. This is done by means of a coffer dam. This coffer dam is to be made of wrought-iron, boiler-plate, and will be used over and over again, a section of the tunnel being built within its inclosure each time it is placed in position. While the coffer dam is raised and till the last built end of the tunnel is again within the coffer dam in its next position, a temporary head or cover on this end of the tunnel will render all secure. At the places where the rear wall of the coffer dam is to encircle that part of the tunnel already built, the tunnel will be so changed in its outside form as to securely fit through this coffer-dam wall. The well-known and tried pneumatic methods with compressed air, give us the means of sinking the coffer dam into the bed of the river and making it water-tight under its base after it is in position; then pumping the water out, we have a clear field before us. With the sky overhead, the tunnel, or rather a section of it equal in length to the inside length of the coffer dam, can be built below the bed of the river with little more trouble than it takes to dig a cellar, arch it over and fill up again, or what is most important, by this method a tunnel can be built above the bed of the river at any height that the interest of navigation and local circumstances will allow.

The above is a mere sketch of the proposed method which has, however, been worked out in detail. A full description thereof is at the disposal of those interested, for which purpose, thanking you for the space allowed me, you have my name and address.

BUILDER.

A Humble Remonstrance on Behalf of the Peace Democracy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York *World,* in its articles against Vallandigham, is opening a question of vital importance in the Democratic Party, and which, by reason of the *World's* course, is no longer "repressible." That is, "Must the Peace Democrats stand back?" The large majority of them are not now, and never would be, desirous of place. Their opinions were generally the result of deliberate conviction, and their sentiments were those of honest love for what they believed to be the true principles of the Union and the Constitution of our fathers. Individuals, with exceptional opinions, in the passion and policy of the moment, are, and by partisan opponents will continue to be, selected as types of the Peace Democracy, just as fanatical and impracticable Radicals will continue to be the bugbear of your party. The Peace Democracy are, however, becoming sensible that there is a manifest intention on the part of those who control the Democratic organization in New-York, to ignore them and put it upon them as an indignity before the public eye, as a politic measure, to propitiate what they consider a demand on the part of the "conservative" men of the country. It is this element of "indignity" as a purpose which is going to do irreparable mischief. It is not that Peace Democrats have been obtrusive, but in all the schemes for party organization and advancement, Peace Democrats are very soothingly being urged to take steerage passage, and not to be seen on deck or in the cabin.

They are sensible that it is never well for any segment of a party which challenges special controversies, in addition to those of the whole party, to become the heralds of that party; but in the present instance the game is being carried a little too far. The New-York leaders particularly, like poor Peter, actually "curse and swear," saying, "I never knew the man." Well, if the issue be pressed, the conclusion with the Peace Democracy must be, they will accept no man who has been in the party offensive in his course as a War Democrat to that degree to have become an ally of the Republican Party, as many of them practically, for the time being, did. There are at least 40,000 Peace Democrats, voters, in and around New-York City. Let those watch and see in the near future how the "leaders in organizations" regard them. The *World* has made it necessary to consider this matter in all its bearings. The writer will at an early day ask attention to some suggestions as to the class of men who should compose the delegates of this State to the National Convention, and also some respectful suggestions to the gentleman who, of late years, is by most persons reported to have written the resolutions and platform for our City and State Conventions. Nothing disrespectful of Mr. "T." will be said.

DEMOCRAT.

When Did the Bankrupt Law go into Operation?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Section 33 of the Bankrupt law says that petitions filed after one year from the time the law "goes into operation," &c. Section 50 says that the law shall take effect on the day it is approved, for the purpose of appointing Registers and fixing rules, &c., provided no petition is permitted to be filed before June 1, 1867. Now, what does the word "operation" signify as used in the thirty-third section? When did the law go into operation? What is the operation of the law? It is to discharge bankrupts from their liabilities. When does it begin to operate as a law in favor of a bankrupt? Certainly not until he is permitted to call it into operation by filing a petition. That is the first operation of the law on bankrupts; and does not the year commence at that point of time instead of the day of the approval of the bill?

I ask these questions because there are thousands of bankrupts who are doing all they can to save or procure money enough to pay the expenses of getting a discharge, who cannot do so by the 2d of March next. And there is an impression prevailing that the year of grace—after which fifty per cent. of all debts must be paid—terminates on the 1st day of March. The *Tribune* has so stated. My view of the question is that the law was made for bankrupts, and that it did not commence operating for them until June 1, 1867, and that one year's grace is given from that date.

BANKRUPT.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above sea, 44 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 24 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 68 feet. Latitude, 40° 45' 58'' N.; Longitude, 73° 57' 58'' W.

Abstract from Recorded Observations, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 22, 1868.

Day and Date, 1868.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Feb. 16	30.150	30.194	30.223	30.089
Monday, Feb. 17	30.090	29.833	29.714	29.879
Tuesday, Feb. 18	29.924	30.010	30.031	29.988
Wednesday, Feb. 19	29.831	29.862	29.962	29.855
Thursday, Feb. 20	30.000	29.933	29.821	29.918
Friday, Feb. 21	29.743	29.774	29.932	29.816
Saturday, Feb. 22	30.150	30.272	30.433	30.285

Day and Date, 1868.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Feb. 16	30.03	32.04	28.04	30.36
Monday, Feb. 17	24.03	34.00	35.53	31.20
Tuesday, Feb. 18	23.02	25.08	25.02	24.73
Wednesday, Feb. 19	26.03	41.00	39.00	35.43
Thursday, Feb. 20	31.00	43.00	39.07	37.90
Friday, Feb. 21	39.00	49.04	30.00	39.46
Saturday, Feb. 22	10.07	13.00	8.05	10.73

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M. (Miles.)	Mean distance per hour (Miles.)
Feb. 16	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.	54.70	2.283
Feb. 17	N. E.	S.	S. W.	138.80	5.575
Feb. 18	N.	N. W.	N. N. W.	278.80	11.616
Feb. 19	W.	W.	W.	155.50	6.479
Feb. 20	W.	S.	S. S. W.	53.70	2.237
Feb. 21	W.	N. N. W.	N.	73.60	3.063
Feb. 22	N.	N.	N.	378.50	15.771

Day and Date, 1868.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Feb. 16	10.	5.	0.	5.00
Monday, Feb. 17	4.	10.	10.	8.00
Tuesday, Feb. 18	1.	0.	0.	0.33
Wednes'y, Feb. 19	10.	0.	0.	3.33
Thursday, Feb. 20	0.	7.	10.	5.66
Friday, Feb. 21	0.	10.	10.	6.66
Saturday, Feb. 22	9.	1.	0.	3.33

Remarks.—Snow on 17th, occasionally mixed with rain; depth of snow, 0.75 inch; water produced, 0.062 inch. Snow on 19th; duration, 36 minutes; depth, 0.75 inch; water produced, 0.062 inch. Rain on 17th. Total duration of snowing and raining, 12 hours and 5 minutes. Depth of rain, 0.118 inch. Total depth of rain and melted snow, 0.242 inch. Polar lights on 19th.

Fire in Sixth-avenue—Twenty-five Horses Lost.

At 12:15 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the livery-stable of William Wakerly & Co., No. 619 Sixth-avenue, which before it was extinguished, destroyed the building with all of its contents except three horses, and extended to No. 621 Sixth-avenue. There were twenty-eight horses in the stable, and twenty-five were burned or suffocated to death. Of those lost thirteen, valued at $3,500, were the property of Wakerly & Co., and twelve were on livery and owned by various parties, and being private property, were much more valuable, being worth $6,000. The total loss of Wakerly & Co. will amount to $10,000, and they are insured in several City companies to the amount of $15,000. The three horses saved were private animals, valued at $1,800, and were rescued by the Police. The fire extended to No. 621 Sixth-avenue, the first floor of which was occupied by A. Ritcher, jeweler, whose loss is $300; fully insured. The second floor was occupied by Mrs. Rich as a residence, whose loss is $700. Mrs. McCraken lived upon the third floor, and her furniture was damaged to the extent of $300; these two latter losses not being met by insurance. The buildings are both owned by Charles Wood, are damaged to the extent of $8,000, and are fully insured. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Police Items.—At 10 P. M. yesterday morning, a boy named John Smith, 10 years of age, was arrested by Officer Davy, Forty-fourth Precinct, charged with having stolen a pair of boy's boots from the store of Joseph Nagle, No. 179 Fulton-avenue. He was held for examination.... Catharine Brummagen was arrested on a charge preferred against her by E. Morrel, of having stolen a quantity of sticking wood from a dock at the foot of Jay-street.... Two young men named Wood and Fulkemass, were arrested on suspicion of having stolen a few dollars from a money drawer, but having been identified, and no money being found in their possession, they were discharged.

Ruffianly Assault.—Shortly after 12 o'clock on Saturday night, as Mr. Charles B. Smith, of No. 84 South Second-street, E. D., was about entering his home, he was shamefully assaulted by three men whom he never before saw, and who were loitering about his residence. Mr. Smith's cries for assistance were answered by Officer Fiske, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, who succeeded in arresting two of the assailants, while the third escaped. On being taken to the Fourth-street Station-house, the prisoners gave the names of John Sewall and Thomas Sewall. They were taken before Justice Voorhies yesterday, and bailed to answer this morning.

Obtaining Goods Under False Pretences.—Samuel W. Bowen and Isaac D. Bowen, his son, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Corwin and Van Wagner, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. The prisoners were in the habit of going to houses and inquiring if there were "any clocks for repair;" and if any such articles needed to be put in order, they promised to bring them the following day fully repaired. By this means they deluded several persons into giving them clocks which were never returned. A number of clocks were found in their possession.

Pistol Firing.—A dispute occurred yesterday morning in Fulton-street among a number of clerks, in the course of which one of them (W. J. Bell) struck another, named Cahill. Immediately on receiving the blow Cahill fired a pistol, but at whom—if at any one—is not known; and it is alleged by several that he merely fired it in the air to intimidate his assailant. Cahill was held for violation of the city ordinance, and Bell was charged with assault and battery.

Suspected of Grand Larceny.—Officer McGroarty, Fiftieth Precinct, arrested, yesterday, a young man named James Gallagher, on the complaint of John Kenny, who suspected him of having stolen carpenters' tools from a new building, in Warren-street, near Fourth-avenue. The property was valued at $80. The prisoner was taken before Justice Buckley, who committed him for examination.

Burning of an African Church.—Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning the African Union Church, in North Seventh-street, E. D., took fire from a defective chimney, and was destroyed. The edifice was an old frame one, worth about $1,000 with contents. It was insured.

Accidentally Drowned.—John Stapleton, a resident of Hudson, New-York, while attempting to go on board a sloop lying at the foot of North Sixth-street, E. D., at an early hour yesterday morning, fell into the river and was drowned. His body was recovered, and Coroner Smith notified.

The Destitute Poor.—Seventy-five destitute persons were entertained at breakfast yesterday morning at Hamilton Hall, North Fifth and Fourth streets, E. D., by the Eastern District Young Men's Christian Association.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Will meet to render decisions only.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer business—no civil calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1102—Bostwick vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.
1302—Weiss vs. Landmesser.
1305—Cockcroft vs. Colwell et al.
1310—Israel vs. Hogan.
1320—Woodward et al. vs. Sillman et al.
1074—Emberson vs. Chittenden.
1114—Stewart vs. Keith.
1190—Ryan, adm'x. vs. 3d-av. Railroad Co.
1270—Crozier, Presid't, &c., vs. McGrath.
1322—Osterman vs. Naphеggi.
1324—Posner vs. Stern et al.
1326—Koegles vs. National S. B. Navigation Co.
1328—Wagner vs. Wheeler.
1330—Herm vs. Abel.
1332—Fisk et al. vs. Riggs et al.
1334—Parker vs. Content.
1336—Oliver vs. May.
1338—Atwood, assignee, &c., vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.
1340—Haggerty et al vs. Soper.
1342—Fisk et al. vs. Riggs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
611—Frobisher vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
179—Monroe vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
409—Hale vs. Holladay.
134—Sharkey vs. Franklin.
140—Hurlbut vs. Wright et al.
663—Grund et al. vs. Pendergast et al.
608—Tysen et al. vs. Moore et al.
883—Gould vs. Lyddon et al.
108½—Matthews vs. Hobbs.
900—Monahan vs. Hicks.
1104—Spatz vs. Lyons.
258—Howard vs. Wright.
164—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
571—Derancey vs. Stevenson.
713—Kirtland, Ass'ee, vs. Northrup et al.
856—Olvany vs. Corrigan et al.
738½—Matthews vs. Shaw.
109—Barnard et al. vs. Campbell et al.
662—Chapman vs. Briggs.
868—Greves vs. Decker, Treas., &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
13—Robbins vs. N. Y. and Santa Fe Mining Co.
46—Butterworth vs. Volkenning.
95—Birdseye vs. O'Leary.
97—Skinner vs. Webb.
112—Gregory, &c., vs. Gregory, &c.
127—Lambie vs. Boyd et al.
129—Oakley vs. Same.
130—Camulpa vs. Same.
131—Gore vs. Same.
132—Carroll vs. Same.
133—Vreeland vs. Same.
176—Duncan et al. vs. Hobbs et al.
178—Smith vs. Murdock.
184—Bray vs. Smith.
189—Northern R. R. Co. vs. Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. Co.
191—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
192—Smith vs. Smith.
208—Berddensich vs. Gerrity et al.
228—Jackson et al vs. Colin.
234—Allaire Works vs. N. Y. Mail Steamship Co.
248—Ford vs. Northrup.
249—Northern R. R. Co. vs. Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. Co.
251—Tysen vs. Wyeth.
252—Nicholson vs. Stenton.
254—Stevens vs. Mack.
261—Schultz vs. McCallum et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3358—Parker vs. Godkin, et al.
3608—Eagleson vs. Broughton.
3736—Broadway Bank vs. Howard.
2078—Security Ins. Co. vs. New Jersey Steam Nav. Co.
2618—Sturgis vs. N. J. St'm Nav. Co.
3238—Bubler vs. Goldstein et al.
1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.
3642—White et al vs. Arkusb.
3782—Adams vs. Blancan et al.
3760—Dousse vs. Genin.
3348—Dodge et al vs. N. Y. and Washington S. S. Co.
3832—Koenig vs. Schwedler.
3564—Bertram vs. Lang et al.
3394—Reynolds vs. Oterson.
3:30—McCormack, et al. vs. Lees.
2378—Migel vs. Munoz.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—PART II—EQUITY.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
46—Jacobs vs. Morange.
53—Stout vs. Mills, &c.
55—Bates, Receiver, vs. Russell, &c.
63—Hammond vs. Cropsey, &c.
78—Barnes vs. Schultz.
83—Scott, Jr., Receiver, vs. Howe, &c.
86—Koehler vs. Stewart.
87—Fetterich vs. Cromelin, &c.
93—Hall vs. Washburn.
94—Murphy, &c., vs. McCool.
95—Stewart, &c., vs. Isidore.
99—Steinhardt, &c., vs. Priest, &c.
109—Dale et al. vs. Winston.
114—Carroll vs. Winslow et al.
121—Bauer vs. Schlugel.
1242—Simson vs. Seston.
121—Sage vs. Smith et al.
126—Nat. Bank of Balt. vs. Sackett.
128—Gentil vs. Moran.
133—Taylor vs. Chambers.
134—Hoffman vs. Moore et al.
136—Lockwood et al. vs. Hatch.
137—Jarvis, Jr., Receiver, vs. Hatch.
138—Bradford vs. Martin et al.
140—Curtis et al. vs. Wrigley.
141—Same vs. Bryan.
142—Topping vs. Larkin et al.
144—Rath vs. Rosenthal.
145—Millan vs. Knox.
146—Heys vs. Bolles.
147—Ibbotson vs. Keyes.
150—Wheeler vs. Gilsey.
164—Scott vs. Alden.
124—Mitchell vs. Smith.
125—Sage vs. Smith.
152—Quinlan vs. Doody.
157—Wolf vs. Schneider.
158—Caswell, Jr., vs. Davis.
159—Samson vs. Starin.
160—Butterworth vs. Crawford.
161—Schlamp vs. Schlamp.
162—O'Connor, &c., vs. The W. & Y. P. R. Co.
163—Max, &c., vs. Chebra A. B. B.
165—Hayes et al. vs. Carey.
166—Bavacco vs. Muzio.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
— —Parsons vs. Colden.
155—Valk vs. Burnett.
— —Kimball vs. Vincent.
107—Coburn vs. Rich.
— —Ponton vs. Hammill.
173—Burckardt vs. Taylor.
176—Taylor vs. Crary.
269—Kelly vs. Gratz.
270—Cordts vs. Ocheltree.
271—Morse vs. Williams.
273—Kavanagh vs. Lacy.
274—Lester vs. Fletcher.
279—Morris vs. Coffin.
281—Thompson vs. Stahl.
282—Hooley vs. Hardy.
286—Pratt vs. Fidelity Insurance Co.
287—The M. Q. Co. vs. Gayte.
289—Hallen vs. Guiliam.
291—Dubois vs. McGinnis.
293—Whittemore vs. Guest.
294—Lassing vs. Archer.
297—Murphy vs. Dwyer.
298—Brotherton vs. Butler.
299—Dettviler vs. Reitz.
— —Fickett vs. Richardson.
301—Potter vs. Bonner.
303—Weinman vs. Lowenstein.
304—Acker vs. Chatfield.
305—Merz vs. Kaiser.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Wm. O'Brien—murder.
The People vs. Geo. Greenock—burglary.
The People vs. John Grotte—burglary.
The People vs. Wendell Annin—false pretences.
The People vs. James Murphy—assault and battery.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Monday, Feb. 24—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 22, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$3,249,327
Decrease in Specie	1,678,973
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,602,832
Decrease in Deposits	7,664,477
Increase in Circulation	56,727

	Feb. 23, 1867.	Feb. 22, 1868.	Feb. 15, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$74,207,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital	9,062,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,270,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	257,823,994	267,766,643	271,015,970
Gold and Gold Notes	13,513,456	22,513,981	24,192,954
Other L. Tend'r	63,153,895	60,868,930	63,071,764
Deposits	198,420,347	209,095,351	216,759,828
Circulation	33,006,141	34,100,023	34,043,296
In Sub-Tres'y	132,952,351	109,543,661	104,353,673

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Feb. 15.	Feb. 22.
On deposits	$216,759,800	$209,095,351
Circulation	34,043,200	34,100,023
Total	$250,803,000	$243,195,374
25 per cent. would be	$62,723,250	$60,798,843
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	87,264,700	83,382,911
Excess	$24,551,450	$22,594,068

The present Bank statement is averaged on five business days only—Saturday, the 22d, being a legal holiday. The decreased movement, in all departments, is quite marked. The Banks lose $4,281,000 in Gold and Greenbacks. The Treasury gains $3,082,000 in Gold (of which $500,000 from California Customs) and $2,108,000 in Currency on the business of the week. The Banks lose $7,644,000 on the general line of Deposits, of which $3,249,000 is accounted by paying off Loans and Discounts. There was no decided change in the rates or supply of Money in the open market, though some of the Banks and Trust Companies were not so ready to lend to the Brokers below 6 ⅌ cent., except on the Public Funds. The borrowing on this class of collateral was not so large as the week before. The demand for the United States 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s, was quite active, and, as the supply appeared to come out freely at the extreme advance, it is possible that part of it may have been in round sums to the great dealers from the Treasury at Washington. The operation is a better one for the Government, as prices now stand, than selling Gold-bearing 5.20s, and it may enable the Treasury to buy 7-30 ⅌ cents, which are being voluntarily converted, but slowly, with the proceeds. The original 10-40 Loan is now within $18,000,000 or $20,000,000 of being filled up to the $200,000,000 authorized by the act of March 3, 1867. The Secretary has authority under the act of March 3, 1865, to create a new series of Bonds, of the same tenor, but it is doubtful whether he will feel inclined to do so without further instructions from Congress.

The Stock Exchange and Gold Bourse were closed on Saturday last, owing to the Washington news. Some transactions occurred in the forenoon on Broad-street in Stocks, and a very large business was done in Gold at Gallagher's Evening Exchange in Fifth-avenue. Our reports from the latter say:

"Fifteen or twenty millions of Gold changed hands. There was a large attendance during the day and night. There was great excitement in Gold, growing out of the news from Washington. In the morning gold opened at 142⅞, and sold in lots from ten to one hundred thousand to the extent of a quarter of a million at that figure. Owing to the excitement and rapid sales, the reporter found it a fruitless task to keep note of the sales. During the remainder of the afternoon prices ranged from 142½ to 143; and at the opening at night the first sale was made at 143⅛, after which, upon heavy transactions, the price was run up to 143¾, but upon parties who had bought largely at low figures, showing a disposition to realize, a rapid reaction took place, and the price touched 142¾. At 10 o'clock the most of the sales were at 143, that being bid for large amounts offered at 143⅛.

Stocks were not very largely dealt in. New-York Central sold at 129¾, and was offered at that at the close. One thousand Erie in one lot sold at 69¾, after which a number of transactions occurred at 69⅝; closing price 69¼ bid, offered at 69⅝; 110¼ was bid for 500 Pacific mail; none was offered. Balance of the market was about the same as down-town prices during the day."

As near as the irregular character of the business will allow, the following quotations were made in the course of the day and evening:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	105¼	105⅝	Missouri	104⅛	104⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅝	111⅝	Northwest	59⅞	59⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅜	N. West Pref.	73¼	73⅛
N. Y. Central	130⅛	129⅝	Rock Island	97⅛	97⅛
Erie	70⅜	69¼	Fort Wayne	100¼	100⅛
Hudson	145	148	W. U. Telegraph	34¼	34
Reading	93⅝	93⅝	M'chants' Union	35¼	35⅛
Mich. Southern	92⅝	91⅛	St. Paul Pref.	66⅜	66⅜
Ohio and Miss.	31⅛	31	St. Paul Com.	51⅛	51⅜
Pittsburgh	95	94⅝	Pacific Mail	110⅛	110¼
Toledo	109	108⅛	American Gold	142	143
Tenn 6s, new	62¾	62⅜	Bills on London	110	110

There was a further improvement in General Trade last week. The rapid and timely recovery in Cotton from 15½ to 24@25 cents has greatly bettered the condition of the Southern States and their ability not only to pay up their indebtedness of 1867, but to take a fair amount of Dry Goods and General Merchandise for consumption this Spring. The business with the West and the great Middle and New-England States is also looking up, and the stocks of Domestic Goods, Sugars, Coffee, &c., in this market are being cleared off for new supplies in the Spring. The Foreign Dry-Goods trade, which was the last to feel the improvement, now promises far better results for the Spring than were anticipated at the beginning of the New Year. The heaviest receipts of new Sugars from the West Indies will probably be two months earlier than usual, and if our present information is not at fault, heavy Gold Customs will inure to the Treasury from this important source in March and April.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,735,486, against the total entries of $6,572,606 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,686,417, against $3,296,924 same week last year. The Export of Specie [not official] $700,000, against $473,009 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,582,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 23,906 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,944.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Feb. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$23,030,260	December	$13,112,564
August	23,732,000	January	15,281,997
September	20,681,540	Feb. 8	5,047,004
October	18,075,697	Feb. 15	4,737,820
November	15,689,688	Feb. 22	5,735,486
Total since July 1			$144,424,056
Against same time 1867			173,702,805
Decrease since July 1			$29,278,749

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Feb. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$14,068,861	December	$14,057,986
August	12,857,352	January	14,448,327
September	12,002,449	Feb. 5	3,218,009
October	17,451,221	Feb. 12	2,678,180
November	20,675,515	Feb. 19	3,686,417
Total since July 1			$115,174,318
Against same time 1867			107,860,160
Increase since July 1			$7,314,158
Gold, Feb. 22, 1868			143 ⅌ cent.
Gold, Feb. 23, 1867			138¾ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

July	$13,519,894	December	$6,854,548
August	1,714,598	January	7,349,825
September	2,201,959	Feb. 8	1,644,057
October	1,182,031	Feb. 15	768,394
November	1,733,261	Feb. 22	700,000
Total since July 1			$37,668,565
Against same time 1867			21,495,143
Increase since July 1			$16,173,422

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

July	$2,679,712	December	$2,186,922
August	3,983,650	January	3,071,619
September	2,615,950	Feb. 1	1,299,424
October	1,847,106	Feb. 10	1,255,333
November	1,038,058	Feb. 20	1,577,819
Total since July 1			21,545,593
Against same time 1867			29,384,811
Decrease since July 1			$7,839,218

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$9,794,404	July	$11,306,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,986	October	187,357
November	7,304,934	November	16,969,514
December	5,448,244	December	1,458,753
January	7,204,590	January	16,046,501
Feb. 1	422,000	Feb. 1	179,000
Feb. 8	2,071,000	Feb. 8	968,000
Feb. 15	2,314,000	Feb. 15	438,000
Feb. 22	2,582,000	Feb. 22	166,000
Total	$71,285,123	Total	$51,037,520
To date, 1867	80,761,889	To date, 1867	33,513,408

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	141@139⅝@143
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛@111⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅛@108¼
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	107⅝@107⅛
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	104⅞@105¼
New-York Central	134@129⅝
New-York and Erie	77@78⅛@68@71@69⅛
Rock Island	99⅛@97⅛
Michigan Southern	93@91⅛
Hudson River	148@145
Northwestern	60⅛@59⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	102@100⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97@98⅛@94⅞
Reading	94⅛@93⅛
Northwestern Preferred	74⅛@73⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛@31
Pacific Mail	109⅛@110⅛
Western Union Telegraph	35⅛@34
St. Paul Preferred	67⅛@66⅛
St. Paul Common	50⅛@51⅛

The advance in Gold was chiefly after the regular business of Friday. Now that the speculators have a real "sensation" from Washington we may regard it as almost certain that a very large business will be done in the Gold Room through the present week. How long the political excitement will last to the advantage of the speculators for a further rise, is, of course, uncertain, but the Commercial interests need be under no serious alarm about its permanency. The violence at Washington will be settled by the Courts, including, if you please, the High Court of Impeachment. The trial of a President, if this issue should be joined, may be a new strain upon our free institutions, but the Government and the Union, and their ruling power, the people, have ridden out much greater storms, and the Country "still lives"—and prospers—will doubtless soon be the conclusion in the present case.

The suspension of Mr. Drew as Director and Treasurer of the Erie Road is continued by the Supreme Court, and the question of his permanent removal, at the instance of the people of New-York, at the relation of the Attorney-General, will come up again on Wednesday next. The signs continue of a combination to use the Road and the credit still left to it, to build a broad-gauge connection in Ohio, so as to divert the traffic of the Lake Shore Roads to Chicago. To make this connection complete, the Michigan Southern, in its present hands, is to undertake a third rail from Toledo to Chicago. It is announced by a morning paper that Mr. Azariah Boody (probably in connection with the Keep-Lockwood interest) is to build the Ohio link under the guarantee of the Erie Company. An increased traffic of the Erie is the pretext, and we suppose a similar pretext applies to the Michigan Southern. Unfortunately, however, extent of traffic is *not* the one thing needful at present, and has not been for two or three years past, to make either Road remunerative to the common stockholders. The more the ruling managers have taken up in this way, the less they have returned to the proprietary. The latter last year, as the year before, was *Nil;* the condition of both concerns being represented from headquarters in the Summer of 1867 as so desperate as to justify the threat through one of our cotemporaries of a default in Mortgage interest in August last, by the Southern, and in September last by the Erie. But this being construed as *for Wall-street effect,* the public and the stockholders would not believe it. So the interest was duly paid, and these very managers have since been speculating in both Stocks, as something worth very considerably more than "the paper their Certificates are printed on," and not likely to *go under altogether* "with the Mining fancies." We rejoice at this new inspiration of the organ of these concerns, (and we may as well throw in the "Northwest Common" trash of last Summer,) and hope that good will come of it though candor compels us to add that the public confidence would, no doubt, be greater, if the proper administration of the present large traffic of these Roads were looked to, in place of attempting new work on credits already weakened on the pretext of increased business.

The same authority as above for the Boody contract announces that

> "Mr. Amasa Stone, Jr., President of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula road, and of the Cleveland and Toledo Company, has resigned. The vacation of his position so soon after the consolidation of these two roads, of which so much was expected, excites a good deal of remark. A railroad manager of experience, as he is conceded to be, sees probably that the new broad-gauge route will disarrange the business of the Lake Shore roads, and reduce their expected profits."

We heard on Friday that Mr. Stone, after an active railway experience of twenty years, and the accumulation of a large fortune, had determined to resign one or more of his executive trusts, but not for the reason here intimated. While his respect for the "broad-gauge" is probably something higher than the opinion of our neighbor, *less than a week ago,* when he said the Erie "had always suffered in traffic from its differential gauge" [this, when he supposed that narrow-gauge cars, from Long Dock to Chicago, was to be part of the new programme,] we have no reason to suppose that Mr. Stone is especially nervous at the prospect of such competition any more than when he he saw the Atlantic and Great Western projected.

The following information transpired on Saturday, before the Supreme Court, in regard to the avails of the extraordinary sales of Rock Island Stock in December:

> "At the conclusion of the reading of the papers and affidavits on the part of the plaintiffs, Mr. Tracy on behalf of the defendants read several affidavits setting forth that it had been determined by the Company at a regular meeting of the directors, in order to enable them to complete there line to Chicago, to issue some 49,000 shares of new stock; that the moneys realized by the sale of said stocks were before any injunction had been served on any of the officers of the Company deposited to the credit of the Company with the Union National Bank of Chicago, and that the loans made were to responsible and solvent parties, and made upon call in the regular manner. The affidavits further set forth that the sending off the books was to facilitate the transfer of the original shares of stock; it is denied that any of the directors or officers of the Company entered into any combination to speculate in stocks, and avers that all the acts of the defendants in the premises were done in good faith and from a sole desire to promote the interests of the Company."

The following are the comparative earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of January:

1868	$1,031,320 03
1867	918,556 08
Increase	$112,763 95

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.	
Division-st., No. 89, 25x¼ the block	$11,500
32d-st., s. s., 296 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x98.9	7,500
47th-st., s. s., 157 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5	15,000
57th-st. and 9th-av., n. e. cor., 5 lots, 125.5x100	32,500
98th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.11	4,250
1st-av., No. 130, 25.9¾x55x24.2x8.10x1.6x45.4	16,000
2d-av., w. s., 51.1 s. of 79th-st., 2 lots, 51.1½x100.5	7,000
Leases Recorded.	
Crosby-st., No. 72, 22.5x32.11x23.6x32.11, 5 years, per year	$1,350
Avenue D, No. 4, 5 years, per year	624
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Butler-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Howard-av., 100x126.1 x133.7x30.3x15.11¾x127.9½	$500
Dean-st. and Classon-av., n. w. cor., h. l., 24.3x79.10	500
Bushwick.	
Herbert-st., n. s., 141 ft. w. of Smith-st., 48x100.. } Herbert-st., n. s., 189 ft. w. of Smith-st., 24x100.. }	$6,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Bushwick and South 6th sts., s. e. cor., 75x80	$4,000
Pavonia-av. and Coles-st., n. w. cor., 12.6x50	4,700
York-st., Lots No. 32, 33, Block No. 34, (Van Vorst farm,) each, 25x100	10,000
Hoboken.	
Lots 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, blk. 129, (Coster estate)	$800
Lot 29, blk. 26, Lot 30, blk. 36, Lot 3,4, blk. 47, Coster estate Lot 24, blk. 59, Lot 8, blk. 40,	2,450
Hudson City.	
Hancock-st., w. s., lot 228, (Van Vorst estate,) 25x100	$600
Monmouth-st., s. s., lots 21, 23, 25, (map Foster's prem.,) each 25x100	1,200
Palisade-av., w. s., lot 17, blk. 63, (city map,) 25x100	1,100
Bergen.	
Prospect-av., n. s., 120 ft. east of West Side-av., 97x100	$1,200

DRY GOODS

MUSLINS,
MUSLINS,
MUSLINS.

The best selected stock in the City, embracing NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTAS, UTICAS, and other popular brands; also
UTICA SHEETINGS in 5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 widths.
ANDROSCOGGIN SHEETINGS in 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 widths.
WALTHAM SHEETINGS in 6-4, 8-4 and 9-4 widths.
ALLENDALE SHEETINGS in 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 widths.
All of which are retailed at WHOLESALE PRICES.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

S. CANTRELL,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.
All kinds of BOOTS and SHOES,
Suitable for
BALLS AND PARTIES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 24,
NEW STYLES SPRING SILKS, ELEGANT DRESS MATERIALS FOR SUITS, NOVELTIES FOR MOURNING, PARIS PRINTED PERCALES, JACONETS, ORGANDIES, PERCALE ROBES, REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, (from $50 each upward,) FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, BRUSSELS POINT LACES, FLOUNCES, SHAWLS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
In new colors and shapes.
BOY'S SPRING CLOTHING, EMBROIDERED and LACE-TRIMMED INFANTS' ROBES, LADIES' EMBROIDERED MORNING ROBES, (some very elegant,) LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c. &c.
JUST RECEIVED PER LATEST STEAMERS.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

POPULAR STOCKS AT POPULAR PRICES.
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, CRASH, WHITE GOODS, VIZ.: CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, SWISS MULLS, PLAIN PIQUES, &c., &c. DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, LININGS, PRINTS, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS AT RETAIL.
In CLOTHS, FANCY CASSIMERES, MELTONS, CLOAKINGS, SACKINGS, &c., &c., IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,—
—RIBBONS, VELVETS,—
—LACES, EMBROIDERIES,—
—HOSIERY, GLOVES,—
Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices. W. J. ELGER,
No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT LEGRAIN'S.—CLOAKS, TO CLOSE THE entire stock, have been reduced, 75c. per dollar. A new assortment of 500 cloaks, which were not exposed for sale last week, have been equally reduced. Good cloaks, sacks and jackets at $3, reduced from $10, $12 and $15; opera cloaks at $8 each. Black and mourning dress goods removed down to the first floor and reduced $30c. per dollar. LEGRAIN, 729 Broadway.

PINEAPPLE DRESSES.—PINEAPPLE DRESSES.—The above article, consigned to and opened by FOUNTAIN & CO., this day will be offered in new varieties at much less than they have ever been sold. Also India silks and India shawls, extra fine, at much less than cost. No. 858 Broadway, up stairs.

DRY GOODS
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY

BLANKETS,
BED COMFORTABLES,
QUILTS, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, a large and well selected stock of LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TOWELINGS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TABLE DAMASK CLOTHS, &c.
Together with a full assortment of
IRON FURNITURE,
Including in part BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, PIANO and STORE STOOLS, on hand and made to order.
HAIR, HUSK, MOSS, SEA GRASS, and STRAW
MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS, &c.
Buyers for INSTITUTIONS, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, VESSELS, FAMILIES, &c., may rely on finding goods at the lowest market prices and the quality as represented.
SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS retailed at wholesale prices.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
244 CANAL-ST.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LINENS, DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
TOWELS and TOWELLINGS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS,
SHIRTING AND SHEETING COTTONS.
(All the popular makes.)
TOGETHER WITH A PLENDID STOCK OF
WHITE GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PRINTED FRENCH CAMBRICS, PERCALES,
BRILLIANTES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
MARSEILLES, PIQUES,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

INDIA
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Have now open their
SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
In the newest designs and colorings,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES!
CANAL, CORNER MERCER ST.

SPRING SILKS.
PLAIN AND FANCY
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH POPLINS AND REPS,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, &c.,
NOW OPEN
AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER ST.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 36, on the south side of Ninth-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.
Dated Feb. 10, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on lots Nos. 118 to 124, on the south side of West 30th-st., near 6th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES G. DIMOND,
JOHN HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINER,
DANIEL EARLY,
Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.
Dated Feb. 7, 1868.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND BRITISH HONDURAS.—The Government of British Honduras invites tenders for the conveyance, during a period of one year, commencing on the 24th day of May next, monthly, of mails between New-Orleans and Belize, in British Honduras, by steam vessels of not less than 500 tons, English measurement, with suitable accommodation for 50 first-class and 100 second-class passengers, stating the rates payable for passage, and for the freight of measurement goods, dry and wet.
The steamer to leave New-Orleans on the fourth Saturday in each month, taking the English mails and all other mails for British Honduras. The passage from New-Orleans to be performed in five days. The steamer to remain at Belize for seven days, any day on which her arrival may be later than 12 o'clock at noon not to be reckoned as one of the seven.
The tenders to state for what additional charge the steamer will call at Havana either way. Tenders to be sent to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at New-Orleans before the 25th of March, to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras.
N. B.—Steamers carrying mails under contract with the Imperial or Colonial Government are exempt in British Honduras from port charges.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 21, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office, until 12 M. TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, for disinterring the bodies of three hundred and twelve Union soldiers at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., furnishing new burial cases where required, and transporting to and reinterring the same at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.
Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the proposals.
Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for disinterring bodies at Portsmouth Grove, R. I." RUFUS INGALLS,
Bvt. Major-Gen., Ass't. Qr. Mr.-Gen.

IRON WORKS.
ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

ASTROLOGY.
MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, tells the names and shows the likeness of future husband, brings together those long separated; lucky numbers. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MEG HARWOOD, THE CELEBRATED Gipsy fortune-teller, No. 119 Greenwich-av., near 13th-st. Fee $1.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

DENTISTRY.
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 24, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
CHARITY BALL.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
NORMA. Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Signora Natali Testa, Sig. Pancani, Sig. Antonucci, &c.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Geo. Holland, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Green.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THE PEARL OF SAVOY. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Carlton, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE ROMMANY. Characters by Messrs. J. M. Murdoch, Bollos, Martin, Collins, Miss Fanny Thompson, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
EAST LYNNE. Characters by Miss Mary Mitchell, J. W. Albaugh, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
"STAGE STRUCK." LECTURE BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 725 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
No. 82 5th-av.
FOURTH CLASSICAL SOIREE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Notice has been given the British House of Commons that attention will soon be called to the state of the naturalization laws and the right of self-expatriation.

The *Independence Belge* expresses the belief that the character and scale of the armaments going on in France are such as to lead to the conviction that they are designed to meet other purposes than those of national defence.

The French Press Bill is still under discussion.

A grand *fete* was given Saturday evening in Paris by Gen. Dix, in honor of the anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

A tremendous gale prevailed yesterday on the West coast of England and Wales. The great breakwater at Holyhead has been carried away.

Mr. Sullivan, of the Dublin *Nation*, and Mr. Pigot, of the Dublin *Irishman*, have been sentenced—the former to six, and the latter to twelve months' imprisonment.

Casey, who was shot by the Fenian captain, Mackey, is dead.

Admiral Farragut has been received with great enthusiasm, by the Government and people of Venice.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Bremen, Feb. 9, and Southampton, Feb. 11, arrived at this port yesterday, but was prevented from reaching her dock by the ice in the river.

CONGRESS.

The Senate assembled Saturday morning at the usual hour, but immediately adjourned in consideration of its being Washington's birthday.

A large crowd of spectators assembled in the House in anticipation of some action being taken on the impeachment question. The regular order of business was the consideration of the bill for the relief of Samuel Pierce, on which Mr. Peters was to speak. Mr. Eldridge offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution calling for the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, and proposing an adjournment on the conclusion of the reading. Mr. Peters refused to yield the floor to allow of the introduction of the resolution, and the Speaker decided that it was not a question of privilege, and therefore could not be introduced if objection was made. Appeal was taken from this decision, but on motion the appeal was laid on the table. After some unimportant business had been disposed of Mr. Eldridge again introduced his resolution, but objection was again made, it being understood that its object was to prevent the reception of the report on impeachment. Mr. Eldridge then moved to adjourn, but the House refused to do so. The bill appropriating $30,350,000 for army and navy pensions was discussed in Committee of the Whole and subsequently passed by the House. Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, submitted their report on impeachment, reciting the recent orders of the President removing Secretary Stanton from the War Department, and concluding with a resolution to the effect that President Johnson be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. Mr. Stevens made a few remarks in favor of the resolution, and was followed by Mr. Brooks in opposition. Messrs. Spalding, Bingham, Farnsworth and others, also spoke in favor of impeachment. At the conclusion of Mr. Farnsworth's remarks, the House took a recess until 7 o'clock, with the understanding that the debate should be continued throughout the evening and on Monday, and that at 5 o'clock on that day a vote should be taken. The debate was continued in the evening by Messrs. Baker, Kelley and others. Many ladies were admitted to seats on the floor of the House during the evening, and the greatest interest in the debate was manifested by the spectators generally. The House adjourned at a late hour.

GENERAL.

A collision of two locomotive engines occurred on the Erie Railway near Binghamton, early Saturday morning. A switch engine, which had been prepared for work, was left in its place with steam up, and while the engineer was away, it ran to the main track just as the morning way passenger train from Susquehanna was coming up. The two engines came together with a great crash. One was demolished and the other was badly damaged. A brakeman named Sturtevant was injured, but none of the passengers were hurt.

A destructive fire occurred Saturday morning in Cleveland. Among the buildings burned was a boarding-house known as "Patterson's," which at the time contained about one hundred boarders, most of whom lost all their clothing and furniture and narrowly escaped with their lives. Several were let down from windows with ropes. One woman jumped from an upper window and was badly injured.

Late advices from Mexico announce the important fact that Señor Romero, the new Minister of Finance, is organizing the finances of the Republic. The debts of the French nation are to be settled by a compromise. A fight had occurred at Huasco between the regular troops and a party of bandits. Twenty of the latter were killed.

The City of Buffalo is infested by a band of incendiaries, who for a month past have plied their villanous trade without detection. On Friday evening they set fire to the Union Elevator, which was burned to its foundation. The bark *William Treat*, lying in the slip in front of the elevator, was considerably damaged.

The malt-house of J. G. White & Son, in Hudson-street, Albany, and its contents, were totally destroyed by fire, yesterday. The barley, malt, &c., inside the structure was valued at $126,000, while the buildings were worth $60,000. The insurance upon the property amounts to $81,000.

The Kentucky Democratic State Convention has renominated Gov. Stevenson and presented Mr. Pendleton as their choice for the Presidency. The resolutions adopted demand the unconditional readmission of the lately rebellious States and the promulgation of an universal amnesty.

The Missouri Radical Convention, on Saturday, adopted resolutions in favor of universal suffrage and the readmission of the Southern States, proper guarantees of their loyalty being given, sustaining Congress and indorsing Gen. Grant for the Presidency.

Advices from St. Domingo are confirmatory of the news of the capture of the capitol by the Baezists. An expedition, however, has sailed to attack the city of St. Domingo, and a counter revolution against Baez is apprehended.

The first annual Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of California, took place in San Francisco on Friday. A Department Commander for the ensuing year was elected.

A destructive fire occurred in East Boston yesterday, entailing losses amounting to upward of $70,000.

Slight shocks of earthquake have once more been felt at St. Thomas.

Last evening, by request of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rev. Dr. W. A. Scott delivered an address on "The Responsibility of Young Men for the Immortality of their Influence on Society," at the church corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street. His argument was to prove that every one, occupying either a high or a low station in life, exerted a certain influence upon others, and was accountable for that influence to his Maker.

The first anniversary of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association of this City was held in St. Philip's Church, Mulberry-street, last evening. The sermon was preached by Rev. John Peterson, the annual report was read by Mr. Aaron F. Potter, setting forth that the receipts for the year were $762 50 and the disbursements $752 56, and an address was delivered by Rev. B. F. De Costa, Rector of the Church.

A sermon, commemorative of the life and character of George Washington, was delivered last evening by Rev. Geo. W. Woodruff, in the Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, before a large congregation.

The African Union Church in North Seventh-street, Brooklyn, E. D., was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning.

Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., delivered a sermon at Trinity Chapel last evening on behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood of New-York.

The Impeachment—Conflict of Authority between the President and Congress.

The Republican Party in Congress seems at last to be unanimous in favor of impeachment. Those who have hitherto been most conservative in this matter, seem now most zealous and demonstrative on the other side. There can be very little doubt that the President will be impeached by the House and sent before the Senate for trial,—the specific misdemeanor for which he is arraigned being the violation of the Tenure of Office law, in the removal of Secretary Stanton and the appointment of Gen. Thomas in his place *ad interim*.

There can be no doubt, we presume, that the President's action is in violation of the law. The first section declares that "every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been *in like manner* appointed and duly qualified." This clause deprives the President of the power to remove any such officer without the consent of the Senate. The second section gives him the power to suspend officers "during the recess of the Senate" until its next meeting and for one month thereafter, under certain specified circumstances, and to fill vacancies in the same way and upon the same conditions. The sixth section declares that

> "Every removal, appointment or employment *made, had or exercised contrary to the provisions of this act*,—and the making, signing, sealing, countersigning, or issuing of any commission or letter of authority for, or in respect to any such appointment or employment, *shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be high misdemeanors*, and, upon trial and conviction thereof, every person guilty thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court."

The President's removal of Mr. Stanton and his appointment of Gen. Thomas were in distinct and unmistakable defiance of these provisions of that law. It is also clear that this violation of the law has been *intentional* on the President's part—not with a view, as the heated zealots of Congress assume, of usurping power and overthrowing the institutions of the country, but for the purpose of *testing the constitutionality of the law*, and of procuring a judicial definition of the limits and prerogatives of the Executive Department of the Government, under the Constitution of the United States. It would be going too far to say that the President has a *right* thus to violate and disregard a law by his own official acts, for the purpose of testing its validity, for it is the solemn and imperative duty of the President, as of every other officer and citizen, to obey the laws. But if he takes the risk of disobedience, he is entitled also to the chance of being sustained in the opinion on which his action is based. In this case the President believes that the Constitution gives him the right of removing civil officers of the Government, in such a full and explicit manner that Congress cannot by law deprive him of it. He claims, therefore, to have removed Mr. Stanton by virtue of an authority higher than that of the law; and he demands and expects that this collision of authority between him and Congress shall be brought to the judgment and decision of the Supreme Court.

He is not only entitled to such a decision, but the whole country is interested in having it given. Under our form of government, as under every form of government which has been or can be devised, doubts will arise as to the proper distribution of authority and power. We have, unlike Governments of a different form, a written Constitution by which the limits of official authority are defined, and the powers and prerogatives of the several departments of the Government are described and conferred; and, consequently, the only controversies that can arise out of attempts on the part of one department to encroach on the jurisdiction of another, become questions of construction. Such controversies will arise from time to time in the progress of affairs, and it is important for the country, as well as for the parties directly concerned, that they should be settled,—for it is only in this way that constitutional provisions come to have a fixed and accepted meaning, and that the working of political institutions becomes established and free from perilous collisions.

There can be no doubt, we presume, in any one's mind, that the Supreme Court is the proper tribunal for the decision of the question involved in this particular conflict between the President and Congress. It is not a political question in any such sense as could exclude it from the jurisdiction of that Court. It does not involve any exercise of political sovereignty, as the Reconstruction acts are said to do. It is simply a question concerning the relative powers and rights of the Executive and the Legislative departments, in the matter of appointment and removal of civil officers of the Government. Does the Constitution confer on the President official power which Congress, by the Tenure of Office bill, seeks to invade and take from him? It is purely a question of interpretation and construction,—and clearly one which neither party can claim to decide for itself. Both must submit to the judgment of the common arbiter which the Constitution itself provides.

The impeachment of the President, if pushed to trial in advance of such a decision by the Supreme Court, is in violation of this principle. It is an attempt of one of the parties to the controversy to decide it for both. It assumes that Congress had a right to pass the law,—and that the President, in denying that right, commits a crime and incurs a penalty—not only the penalty which the law itself prescribes, but the higher penalty of removal from office which follows conviction under process of impeachment. And it makes the Senate, which is one of the parties to the enactment of the law, a Court for trying the President for what is an offence only as the law itself makes it one, and gives the Senate the full power also of deciding the constitutionality of its own action. Suppose the House should impeach the President, and the Senate should convict him and depose him from office for having acted in violation of this law; and the Supreme Court should afterward, in due course of its judicial action, decide the law to be unconstitutional; what would be the position of the President and Senate before the country? Must the President be punished for maintaining the authority of the Constitution against an invalid law? Or is the Senate's judgment of the Constitution to override that of the Supreme Court?

In our judgment, the impeachment of the President is wholly out of place so long as the constitutionality of this law is in controversy. If the law is unconstitutional, and therefore null and void, then the President has committed no offence and done nothing to deserve impeachment. If the law is valid, then he has been guilty of a "high misdemeanor," under the definition of the law itself, and may be arraigned, tried and punished therefor. And neither the House nor the Senate is the proper tribunal for deciding this question. It certainly would be a very extraordinary spectacle to see Congress pass a law creating an offence and prescribing a penalty, and then acting at once as prosecutor, judge, jury and executioner upon the President for violation of its provisions. Such a proceeding confounds all our ideas of the distribution of power among different departments of the Government. We do not believe the Senate will take such action in the present case. That body will probably await the action of the Supreme Court in the case growing out of Mr. Stanton's proceedings against Gen. Thomas. If the law is sustained by the Court, impeachment may go on. If not, it will probably be dropped,—for we do not think the Senate is prepared to set aside that Court or to disregard its decisions altogether.

The Present Prospect of Reconstruction.

Whatever be the final result of the quarrel between Congress and the Executive, its immediate influence cannot but be injurious to reconstruction. In this respect Mr. Johnson has the advantage. Whether he win or lose, the fact that Congress in the meantime turns from its course to hunt him down, is favorable to the success of his policy in the Southern States.

In its present aspect the question of reconstruction requires all the thought and care which Congress has at its command. The difficulties developed by the Alabama election have shown the necessity of legislative changes to avert a total failure of the plan. The tactics which upset it there will probably be repeated in the nine other States, and in several if not in most of them with the same result. There must be fresh legislation to meet the exigency, and special legislation to meet the troublesome case presented by Alabama. Is the prospect favorable to either? Is it likely that Congress, if it push the dispute with the President to extremities, will be enabled to mature measures embracing stronger elements of success, or to watch and guide them with the coolness and caution which alone can avert disastrous failure?

Under the most favorable circumstances, Congress would have quite enough to do with its task of reconstruction. Events have shown that it is not so easy or so sure as it was at one time supposed to be. With all the help of lavish expenditure and authority exercised regardless of Constitutional restraint, it is beset with embarrassment and doubt. Any additional legislation that may be wanted should, therefore, be framed with all the skill and tact that can be enlisted in the service. It it is intended to reconstruct the Reconstruction acts, and to construct a scheme that shall be applicable to the ten States, it is quite plain that deliberation and calmness and good judgment are essential to its production. It will not do to hurry such a scheme through the House under the pressure of the previous question, or to entrust its application to the same influences that have brought discredit upon the Conventions in every State, and defeat in Alabama.

But can the conditions of wise and successful legislation be hoped for amidst the excitement of a personal quarrel with the President? We saw on Friday and Saturday its effect upon public business and upon parties in Congress, and the spectacle of these days will be in a manner prolonged through weeks and months if the threatened impeachment become a reality. Practical legislation will be for the time at a stand-still, and measures to amend the Reconstruction acts will share the common fate. Either the law as it is will be allowed to stand, with a certainty of being effectively obstructed by the passive opposition which it legalizes, or changes will be hurriedly made of so crude a nature that they will really accomplish nothing.

Nor can the effect of the pending struggle upon the Southern people be ignored in any fair estimate of the position. The intelligence, the influence and the organizing talent of the South are even now arrayed against the law, and they will derive incentives to more vigorous action from a struggle which may seem to many the beginning of a new revolution. The occasion will be one of which they will certainly avail themselves. They will act against the Reconstruction plan with more determination than ever; for while the power of Congress will be temporarily weakened throughout the South, their opportunities for combined effort will be multiplied.

With the utmost possible discretion on the part of Congress, we should not consider the present prospect of reconstruction particularly bright. We should feel that the chances of restoring the South to the Union under the existing law are smaller than they were six months ago. If, however, Congress throws off all caution, discards all care for consequences, and enters upon a struggle for the avowed purpose of removing the Executive, and so obtaining unchecked control of the Government, its energies and powers will necessarily be so absorbed that the reconstruction scheme will come to naught. It is as nothing unless Congress be all the time behind it. And if left to itself, though but for a month, it will surely tumble to pieces.

It is not improbable, then, that reconstruction will have to be begun again *de novo*. It does not work now, and it will work more feebly and irregularly with impeachment in full blast. Only a miracle can save it.

Political Ethics.

The Albany *Evening Journal* seems to have unbounded faith in bare assertions,—both in matters of fact and in declarations of law and public policy. In speaking of the proposal that Congress shall declare the new Constitution of Alabama to have been adopted, at the recent election, in spite of the fact that it was not, it says;

> "Let us admit that the Sherman bill is not in strict conformity with the letter of the law. Neither was the plan of holding the election in Alabama. Let us concede that it is an assertion of reserved authority, for the accomplishment of an extraordinary purpose. In this case force is legally employed; during the canvass in Alabama it was used to subvert law and continue anarchy. The purpose of Congress is to establish order and reconstruct Government;—that of the Alabama disloyalists was to prevent reorganization and protract strife. It is most unfortunate that the necessity for such action should arise, but that it does exist is not the fault of loyal men. And it will be far better to strain a point in order to secure adjustment, than to yield what could not fail to prove disastrous."

Here are admissions enough to vitiate everything that has been done, or that is now proposed to be done, under the Reconstruction laws. Not only is the Sherman bill illegal, but so also was the election law; *both* being illegal, both become just and proper! Our side has used force, to be sure, but that was to carry measures, and was therefore right; the other side used it to defeat that measure, and therefore it was wrong. It is unfortunate that the necessity for illegal, violent, unconstitutional action should have arisen—but it is not our fault. It never would have arisen if the voters in Alabama had not opposed our measures, but had all voted on our side. It is clearly right to "strain a point" in order to secure a victory for *our side*—while it is clearly wrong to allow anybody else to do it to secure theirs. The end justifies the means—if it is *our* end,—not otherwise.

The Brevetting of Gen. Thomas.

The sojourn of the *Grande Duchesse* at Washington seems to have borne wondrous and unexpected fruits. That fascinating official must have achieved a triumph at the National Capital which she did not count on; for we take it that her rapid promotion of Corporal Fritz to the grade of General-in-Chief must have furnished the idea now in vogue there of brevetting sundry subordinate officers to the rank of General. Certainly, the chief argument in favor of having a Brevet General in our army is that it is possible to make one.

The President's recent brevetting of Lieut.-Gen. Sherman might perhaps have been passed without much comment; that officer had performed distinguished services and was a soldier of extraordinary merit. But when, on Gen. Sherman's declining the honor, the President goes down among the Major-Generals, selects one out of the five—and he not the senior—and confers on him a *double* brevet, the matter becomes entirely different. It is now evident that he desired less to compliment Sherman than to diminish the grade distance between that officer and Grant. He wanted not Sherman, but *somebody* as Brevet General. It is, therefore, less the necessity of the army than personal considerations that appear to have stimulated this step.

We had hoped that at least the two great and extraordinary grades of General and Lieutenant-General might be free from the nuisance of brevetting. Every other one has been rendered ridiculous by the enormous quantity of brevets foisted upon it. Brevetting has become a by-word. Instead of being an honor, it is only a kind of necessity to respectability. It is not a brevet but the *absence* of one which occasions comment upon an army officer; and many a man would, doubtless, be willing to give up his brevet rank, now that this sort of thing has become so cheap, if all brevets could be abolished at a stroke.

But the two highest grades were especially deserving of being freed from this evil. To Grant alone among American soldiers was given the rank of General—a rank created for him. To Grant and Sherman alone, since the days of Washington, was accorded the rank of Lieutenant-General—even Scott having only the brevet title. Were there no other considerations, the fact that no military campaigns have been conducted since the war, would be sufficient to condemn the attempt to render these grades common by the application of the brevet. If, in times of peace, either personal or political considerations shall once be suffered to control promotion to these grades, their value as the prizes of extraordinary services in the field is gone. They are no longer the goal of a soldier's ambition; they are the badges of political service or of partisan favoritism; they are dragged down to the muck of political strife; and any President, any Congress, may give or withhold them without a single victory in the field being meanwhile chained to the national standard.

We fear, also, that the popular judgment will declare that it is mainly *because* Gen. Grant is the only officer who has occupied his present grade that, so far as possible, it is proposed to bring others up to his level of distinction. Such a judgment cannot fail to embitter a controversy already violent enough. The selection of Gen. Thomas cannot be, it is true, traced to any unusual sympathy existing between him and the President, since Gen. Thomas, as is well known, has exhibited, both in his words and in his acts in Tennessee, a greater divergence, upon the whole, from the President's general policy than Gen. Grant has ever done. But this very fact, while it may relieve, for the moment, the political hue which some people have regarded as investing the act of brevetting, brings out only the more strongly its personal coloring. It will be regarded as the nomination of a man whom the Senate, from its natural admiration of Gen. Thomas' character, would be likely to confirm. In other words, it will be regarded as a proof of the President's determination to get somebody brevetted General at any rate.

Apart, however, from all speculations about the motive, it is clear that the act itself is unwise, as it is perfectly needless. It is the selection out of five distinguished officers, standing on a par, of one for a double brevet, when no act of his is assigned, or can be assigned, to demand this unprecedented recognition. And this is done after the only officer on whom the brevet could with any semblance of justice be conferred, has already declined it on the ground that it is not called for at the present time.

Charles Francis Adams.

The entire English Press is lavishing its praises upon Charles Francis Adams, on the occasion of his resignation of the position which he has held during the last seven years at the Court of the British Sovereign. The exceedingly high ability which has distinguished his diplomatic career,—the justice and power which he has brought to the discussion of those critical international questions which arose during the war and have risen since its close,—the temperance which has characterized his every action and word,—the success which his labors have commanded,—are spoken of alike by Liberal and Tory, by the official classes and the public at large. At the same time it is recognized that he has never shrunk from his duty as a representative of the American Government and the authorized defender of American rights. No man could have stood forth more distinctively as an *American*, both in his character and his principles as well as his patriotic devotion to the interests of his country.

The idea is widely prevalent in England that Mr. Adams' resignation has something to do with political movements in this country; and it is given out by newspapers illy informed on American affairs, that he returns with the idea of obtaining a nomination for the Presidency. His father and his grandfather having both been Presidents of the United States as well as Ministers to England, it is fancied that the same fortune will follow in the third generation, and that, as in the previous cases, the one position will be the stepping-stone to the higher.

Of course Mr. Adams himself entertains no such fancies, either of the historical analogies or of his own future. They are very natural to Englishmen and very fine as speculations. But they are nothing more. Mr. Adams would certainly, in all respects, be an exceedingly fit man for the Presidency. Except as to the single point of his possessing a commanding public support, no fitter candidate could be named in the whole country. But this he does not possess, and we have no idea that a nomination would give it to him.

In better times than these, which we hope the present generation will yet see, in times when political feeling is less violent and the demands of faction less extravagant, when ability and character and merit constitute the sole criterion of the candidate for elective office, the opportunities for such men as Mr. Adams reaching the highest place in the country will be greatly enlarged over what they are at present.

Perilous Appeals to Passion.

Of course Forney's papers, the *Press* and the *Chronicle*, are wrought up into the most hideous frenzy about affairs at Washington. "Andrew Johnson, by the wrath of God President," is charged with plotting war and conspiring bloody murder, beside being guilty of treason and every other crime; and thereupon the threatenings and fury of the two papers reach a pitch that is altogether frightful. We have known of nothing so hot since the times of the old Southern fire-eaters, represented by the Charleston *Mercury* and Richmond *Examiner*. It is disgraceful to the American Press that such firebrands should always exist as a part of it.

They seek to incite the popular passions to madness, and their language is a direct stimulus to war. They are utterly destitute of scruples, and care nothing whatever for consequences. They have partisan or personal purposes to subserve, and everything must be trampled down for success.

With such men in the ascendant, our Government and political institutions cannot possibly exist. We shall resort to force and violence in every dispute. We shall appeal to the "arbitration of war" in regard to every question that has two sides. We will adopt the Mexican fashion of settling political contests,—just about the time that Mexico herself seems to have given it up.

A great deal of the talk in Congress on Saturday reminds us altogether too much of the talk in the same place just prior to the outbreak of the secession war. All these threats from one side or the other, about blood and bayonets, about millions of men rushing to arms to crush out one party or another, are disgraceful and atrocious. Were war a mere affair of rhetoric or buncombe, it would be all very well; but with our recent experiences of what it is, we should think politicians would avoid talking of it flippantly. Do these men know how the country regards their insane ravings about rushing to arms? Do they take the trouble to form any ideas whatever as to the nature and consequences of the war which their infamous language is inviting?

MINOR TOPICS.

It has been asserted that President Johnson has *courted* impeachment, not only in order to obtain a judicial decision as to the powers and rights of his own department, but in the belief that it will make him the candidate of the Democratic Party for reëlection. But this calculation omits one point of some importance. The Senate, if on the trial under the impeachment he should be found guilty, may depose him from office, and declare him ineligible to any office hereafter. What would a renomination, or even a reëlection, avail him under such circumstances? Such a sentence, which the Constitution expressly says may be pronounced, would beyond all doubt prevent the Democrats and any other party from taking the risk of making him their candidate.

A bill has been introduced into Congress to abolish the office of Adjutant-General of the Army. The reason for this is that the President has appointed an officer to fill it whom Congress don't like. This is a fair specimen of the settled and comprehensive wisdom by which Congress in very many things is governed. The Minister to Rome was not a favorite with Congress, so the mission was abolished. Our Minister in Portugal, in a private letter, spoke disrespectfully of Congress, so his salary was withheld. The President is not popular, therefore it is proposed to abolish the Presidency. Republican institutions are not strengthened or recommended to the world at large by such demonstrations as these.

The fireworks for which our Common Council expended $14,000 on Saturday made but a sorry show. The night was so intensely cold that no human being would voluntarily go out to see them. The same amount of money would have bought coal and food for fifty thousand poor people who are destitute of both, who are shivering and starving almost in sight of the brilliant show which our City rulers pretended to get up for their amusement. A more shameless mockery of misery and suffering has been seldom seen.

A Philadelphia city railroad has divided the benches in its cars into single seats, separated by arms, and of course everybody approves of the change. Our own companies would probably do it if they were not afraid of doing something for the comfort and convenience of the public. It would be greatly to their own advantage, as it would prevent one person from occupying room enough for two or three; but our railroad companies are always willing to incommode themselves, if they can incommode the public also. They are the most unselfish of mortals.

It begins to be evident that we need expect from the Legislature no relief for our City in the matter of locomotion. We shall have neither an underground nor an elevated railroad,—no provision of any kind for any more speedy transit from one end of the island to the other than we now enjoy. The reason is very simple,—the existing railroads will not allow it. They do not intend that their monopoly of the public streets shall be interfered with or in any way made less valuable to them. They have means of influence with members of the Legislature quite sufficient to secure the accomplishment of their own ends, and all experience shows that they intend to use them. We have a cheerful tradition that we have a system of government resting on the will of the people and calculated, as well as intended, to secure the public good. This is all a mistake. We are governed, in this City at all events, absolutely and despotically, by corporations, contractors and adventurers, who consult nothing but their own interests.

Mr. Jacob Bright, recently elected to Parliament, in a public speech, said that the civilization of the country was to be measured by the condition of its humblest classes,—not by the show and magnificence of the best portion of its people. There is profound truth and justice in this definition, which would revolutionize most of the countries of the world if it were thoroughly appreciated and acted upon. The civilization of England would not rank so high, judged by this test, as does that of most of the nations of the Continent. The condition of the poorer classes in Germany and France is, doubtless, decidedly better than in Great Britain. There is great danger that in this country, especially in our large cities, we are far from making the progress in this respect that could be wished.

We are sorry to see so many charges in the courts against police officers for the brutal clubbing of citizens. There have been some half-dozen cases mentioned in the newspapers within the past week—several of them shocking and uncalled-for. As a body the police are orderly and respectable; but there is no doubt that there are among them some who are given to overstepping their duty entirely in the use of their clubs. The club should be the last resort, and only used on a human head in great riots, or when it is absolutely necessary to defend the life of the officer. The Police authorities themselves ought to deal very sternly with men who are shown to have been guilty in this respect. We don't see that there is any call for extraordinary efforts to get them clear of the law. The service is not benefited, and the public are exasperated by such proceedings. It is a bad time to raise prejudices against the Metropolitan Police Commission when we have a Legislature of the stripe that now sits at Albany, and which has already evinced an unmistakeable purpose to break down our City Commissions.

The *Round Table* laments the lack of scholarship in our high functionaries, and speaks of "the causes which have effectually operated to drive from public life refinement, scholarship, learning, and generally the graces and the qualities with whose absence the highest order of statesmanship can scarcely consist." it does not note the remarkable fact, however, that there is one branch of our public service—the diplomatic—preeminently distinguished for the learned and scholarly men who are connected with it. Our representatives at all the principal European Courts—with one exception—are men celebrated at home and abroad for their scholarship. Mr. Bancroft, at the Prussian Court, has world-wide fame as a historian and speculative philosopher. Mr. Marsh, at the Court of Florence, has long been famous for his researches into language and his elaborate works on philology. Gen. Dix, at the French Court, is a man of great acquirements in general and classical literature, and has made his own contributions to literature. Mr. Motley, only lately removed from Vienna, has the very highest reputation as a historian. Mr. Adams, at the Court of London, is a man of highly scholarly parts, and owns one of the best private libraries in America. Secretary Seward, in appointing our great diplomatists to the European Courts, seems to have always had an eye to their scholarship and learning.

It is a small matter in which Congress would oblige a good many people if it would alter the law which compels the payment of letter postage upon all transient letters and books to Colorado, Utah, and other Territories bordering upon the Rocky Mountains. If the reader wishes to send a newspaper or magazine to any one in Colorado, for example, he will find the postage on it to be from twelve cents to half a dollar; and if it is not prepaid the article is never sent from the post-office. This is a hardship which works much evil and trouble and annoyance. There might have been some sense in it, when the mails were carried all the way westward from the Missouri River by horse-power; but now that the Pacific Railroad has reached the base of the Rocky Mountains, and carries mails as far as Cheyenne, there is no sense in it. The Governor of Utah makes an appeal to Congress on this subject in his late message.

On Friday we called upon the coroner's jury in the case of the woman who died by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, to take some notice of the cause of death. The jury did so, and rendered a verdict that death had been caused by the explosion of "liquid gas," and they further censured the manufacturers for manufacturing such an article, and representing it as non-explosive. We hope now that the matter will not end with a censure, but that the case will be pushed into the courts, in order that the guilty may be punished and the public furnished some knowledge of the nature of the fatal liquid that is introduced into ten thousand households, in this City every night. In the meantime a well-informed correspondent writes us that it is the fact that pure refined petroleum (kerosene) of proper fire test, say not less than 110°, (as provided by act of Congress,) is really not explosive, for the reason that the light substances contained in the crude article and known as benzine, naptha, gasoline, &c., must be extracted in the process of refining, to leave the kerosene product of a fire test of 110°, under which the United States Inspector cannot brand or pass it. He adds that it may be safely stated that all the explosions reported are attributable to the adulteration of the pure article. In order to sell a few cents per gallon lower than their neighbors and thus secure trade, many unprincipled persons are doubtless tempted to mix benzine or gasoline, (the only articles that will mix at all,) both very inflammable and explosive in their nature, and costing about one-half the price of oil. These light substances added reduce the fire test and render the mixture more or less certain (according to quantity used) to explode when overheated or exposed to flame. We trust there will be an investigation into this widespread business of adulterating kerosene, which is producing such disastrous results throughout the country.

Perhaps the most curious social phenomenon of modern civilization is the emigration of the Irish from Ireland—a fertile country, in close connection with the richest and most powerful island in the world. The Commissioners of Emigration in Ireland have just stated that the number of those who left the island, from 1847 to 1854, was 1,650,000; from the latter date to 1862, 480,000, and from 1862 to 1867, 520,000. In 1831 the population was 7,767,000 in round numbers; in 1841 it was 8,175,000; At that rate of increase the number in 1851 should have been about 9,000,000. It was only 6,574,000; for that interval included the famine and suffering so eternally disgraceful to the policy and pretensions of England. Between 1851 and 1861 the number had come down to 5,797,968—about 1,210,000 having emigrated in the same decade. In seven years since 1861, the emigration has amounted to 604,000. If the decrease by emigration continue in the ratio of the last seven years, the population of Ireland—which was 5,558,000 in the middle of 1867—would be 5,300,000 in 1871. It greatly exceeded that number in 1821. In 1891 there might not be found enough of people in the island for the Fenians to swear by!

Mr. Seth Greene, who has been already doing good service in behalf of the fisheries of Connecticut, and giving the people of New-England in general a strong interest in the subject, has been on the motion of Mr. Tweed appointed, along with Mr. Robert Roosevelt, to look after the rivers of New-York. These gentlemen will accordingly go to work and throw their bread upon the waters, in the shape of trout, perch, shad and salmon spawn, in the good hope that it will return to them and all others concerned after many days. They will give new life to our rivers—though they may not be able to benefit the Hudson so much as the others—for navigation and the noise of the paddles will always injure the fisheries of that noble stream, more or less.

If the reports from Washington concerning Gen. Thomas are true, the President has been unfortunate in his selection of an official to aid him in making an issue on the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office law. He is said to make open declaration, in hotels and on the streets, of his purpose to eject Mr. Stanton by force from the War Department. Such braggart boasts are worse than silly and ridiculous, and we are not willing to believe that Gen. Thomas is guilty of indulging in them. This matter is to be settled in the judicial tribunals, and by legal process, not by force or threats of using it. When Gen. Thomas can get his right to the War Office affirmed by the Supreme Court, he will have no trouble in taking possession of it. Till then, Mr. Stanton having *got* possession, will undoubtedly keep it.

The business of lecturing is becoming as much of a fashion in England as it is with ourselves, and a new feature has been introduced into it, by the men of the old country—that of "penny lectures." This movement is rather disparaged, on account of its cheapness, but, being a good one, it will succeed. Mr. Gladstone, the English statesman, who has always shown himself so ready to "condescend to men of low estate" in "Good Words," has given that penny system the benefit of his example by delivering one of these cheap lectures to the people of Harrowden, the other day. He talked to them of Scott and Shakespeare, and the rational pleasures that come of a love of reading and a taste for poetry, and highly gratified his audience by the earnestness and familiarity of his address. He was not paid anything for lecturing, and did not look for any payment. It would be a good thing if the educated men of our own country would imitate such an example, and give cheap lectures, or free lectures, for the benefit of their poorer fellow citizens.

We shall soon have ocean cables enough, in all probability. France is about to have one; Spain is preparing to submerge another; and the latest news from Europe says that Portugal is to have one. The Portuguese Government has given Mr. Medlicott, a Lisbon merchant, and Mr. Rumball, of London, the right to form a company which shall lay down a line from Falmouth, in England, to Oporto; thence to the Azores, and from there across to the West Indies or to some part of this continent. This competition will have the effect of lowering the cost of ocean correspondence, and merchants will prefer the cable to the Post-office for the transaction of their business. The estimated cost of this proposed Portuguese line is £600,000.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says that taxes are being paid into the State Treasury more freely at the present time than has been the case for many weeks past. The fact it attributes to the recent rise in cotton and the late reduction of taxes by the military authorities. One strong inducement has been afforded by the frequent sheriffs' sales recently recorded, whereby, in default of the payment of a few dollars, thousands have been sacrificed under the hammer.

TELEGRAMS.

The British Parliament to Discuss the Citizenship Question.

The Military Preparations of France Viewed with Suspicion.

Terrific Gale on the West Coast of England and Wales.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Intended Parliamentary Discussion of the Citizenship Question.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 23.

Mr. WILLIAM FORSTER, the member for Bradford, has given notice that on Friday, the 28th inst., he will call the attention of the House of Commons to the state of the naturalization laws, and the right of self-expatriation.

FRANCE.

Military Preparations of the French Government and their Disquieting Effect.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The *Indépendance Belge* of Saturday has an article on the prospects of peace in Europe. It expresses the general feeling of apprehension which prevails, in saying that the vast military preparations which are now going on in all parts of France are of a character and on a scale which leads to the conviction that they are designed to meet other purposes than those of national defence.

Discussion of the Press Bill—The Anniversary of Washington's Birthday in Paris.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The bill for the regulation of the newspaper Press is still under discussion in the Corps Legislatif. The amendment for allowing the full publication of summaries of the Corps' debates was rejected this evening by a vote of 155 to 67.

The usual public ball in honor of the birthday of Gen. WASHINGTON did not occur this year. Gen. DIX, the American Minister, however, gave a grand *fete* during the evening, which was a very brilliant affair. A great crowd of Americans and foreign guests attended. Many French and other European notabilities were present. The decorations were superb and appropriate to the occasion. No speeches were made.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Terrific Gale on the West Coast of England and Wales—Sentence of Dublin Editors—Murder by a Fenian.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 23—6 P. M.

A tremendous gale prevails on the west coast of England and Wales.

The great breakwater at Holyhead, a massive stone pier 900 feet long, has been carried away by the waves, and the lights have disappeared.

No disasters to shipping have been reported up to this hour.

Mr. SULLIVAN, of the Dublin *Nation*, who was recently convicted in that city for publishing seditious libels in his newspaper, has been sentenced by the Court to six months' imprisonment.

Mr. PIGOT, of the Dublin *Irishman*, who was tried and convicted on a like charge, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Both prisoners will be required on the expiration of the terms of their confinement to furnish security for their future good behavior.

CASEY, who was shot some time since by Capt. MACKAY, died at Cork yesterday.

ITALY.

Admiral Farragut.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Feb. 23.

Admiral FARRAGUT met with an enthusiastic reception last week from the Government and people of Venice. He next goes to Milan and Genoa, whence he will proceed to Rome, having accepted official invitations to visit these cities.

WEST INDIES.

Shocks of Earthquake at St. Thomas—The Revolution in St. Domingo—An Attack Upon the City Imminent—A Counter Revolution Against Baez Apprehended.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The latest arrival from St. Thomas brings the intelligence that shocks of earthquake had occurred, but they were not violent, and caused little fear among the inhabitants.

Advices from St. Domingo confirm the report of the capture of the capital by the Baezists.

Gen. BAEZ had not arrived at St. Domingo at the latest dates.

Gen. JACINTO was forming a Cabinet and reorganizing the Dominican Government.

Gen. LUPERON has sailed from Turks Island with an expedition to attack the City of St. Domingo, and a counter-revolution against BAEZ is apprehended.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Movements of United States Vessels—Workingmen's Demonstration in San Francisco—Personal Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 23.

United States steamer *Mohican* and steamship *Sacramento* arrived from Panama to-day.

The demonstration of the workingmen last night in honor of the passage of the Eight-hour law by the Legislature, was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in San Francisco. There were over two thousand persons in the torchlight procession.

Gen. PALMER, of the Southern Pacific Railroad survey, left for the East by the Central Overland route on Feb. 21.

Democratic-Conservative Banquet in Honor of Washington's Birthday in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Feb. 22.

The grand Democratic-Conservative banquet in honor of WASHINGTON'S Birthday at the Southern Hotel to-night, was a brilliant affair. About two hundred persons, among them many of the prominent Democratic and Conservative politicians, sat down to the table, and the utmost harmony and good-feeling prevailed.

The following regular toasts were given, which were appropriately responded to:

The Memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON, the foremost man of all the World—Among his many virtues let us remember his inflexible adherence to the principles of Constitutional liberty, and resolve that we will manfully attempt to preserve what he so nobly won.

The President of the United States—Planted upon the rock of the Constitution, the waves of faction and usurping violence will beat against him in vain.

The Supreme Court of the United States, established to preserve and expound the Constitution—All who love the Constitution of our fathers, and the liberty which it secures, will resist the impious attempt to impair its authority or destroy its independence.

The Members of the Convention of 1787—The work of their hands needs no such changes as the passions and prejudices of the present day may bring.

The Army and Navy—Subordination to the civil authorities is the chief ornament of the American soldier, and the true test of his loyalty.

Civil and Religious Liberties—Their friends should be resolved, devoted and unflinching in this hour of peril. "America expects that every man will do his duty."

Our Adopted Citizens—Their protection, our protection; their oppression, our shame.

The "Flag of the Union"—The emblem of a nationality based on the union of coequal and independent States; any act of oppression toward one is treason against all.

The Women of America—Will never consent to debase the blood of their imperial race.

A Free Press—Essential to the maintenance of civil and religious liberty; it will survive or perish with it.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Important Order from Gen. Hancock in Relation to the State Finances.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sunday, Feb. 23.

Gen. HANCOCK yesterday issued an important order regarding the State finances. The order states that the Auditor and Treasurer, having represented officially the indebtedness of the State to be such that under the present revenue laws the debt cannot be paid, and the Governor, in an official communication to the Commanding-General, having declared the State Treasury totally bankrupt, so that Judges and all other State officers cannot be paid, and that unless some remedy be applied the machinery of the State must stop—the collection of arrears and taxes for four years being suspended by the Legislature until the year 1870, and the Appropriation act having expired Dec. 31, 1867, and the emergency being so pressing that prompt action is indispensable to prevent anarchy, confusion and the loss of all semblance of civil authority—the General, therefore, orders:

First—That from and after this date all the licenses on trades, professions and occupations, and the revenues, dues and taxes of the State of Louisiana, shall be payable and collected in United States legal-tender notes. It is made the duty of the State Treasurer, and all other persons charged with these collections, to exact payments as above. Revenues thus collected to be appropriated to the payment of the judicial, executive and civil officers of the State, and other purposes specified in the order. The Appropriation act for the year 1867, so far as applies to specified expenditures and assessments for the same year, are to be adopted by the Auditor and Treasurer. Collectors are required to perform their duties under the existing laws.

Proceedings of the Missouri Radical State Convention—Election of Delegates and Adoption of Resolutions.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Feb. 22.

In the afternoon session of the Radical State Convention a permanent organization was effected by the election of Lieut.-Gov. SMITH as Chairman, a Vice-President from each Congressional District, and Capt. COLBY as Secretary.

The following were elected "Delegates at Large:" Gen. C. SCHURZ, Gov. FLETCHER, Col. VAN HORN, Hon. A. J. HARLAN.

The following are the "Regular Delegates" chosen:

First District—Thomas J. Daily, Weston Flint.

Second District—F. W. Croenbold, Hon. W. Owens.

Third District—George H. Thelimrus, George A. Moser.

Fourth District—George L. Childress, J. W. Creighton.

Fifth District—Capt. Burdett, R. C. Leming.

Sixth District—G. R. Dolman, Jr., — Richards.

Seventh District—David Bonham, J. T. Asher.

Eighth District—A. W. Williams, H. M. Miller.

Ninth District— — Coldyer, John C. Orrick.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the sovereign political power in this great Commonwealth is vested in the people, and, under the Constitution of the United States, Congress is the representative of that sovereignty.

Resolved, That we believe in the words of the "Declaration of Independence," that "all men are created equal," and that "equal political rights to each and every citizen is the only safeguard of constitutional liberty," and to this end we indorse the reconstruction policy of the Congress of the United States; and we, the representatives of the Radical Union men of the State of Missouri, in convention assembled, stand ready to accept the responsibilities and issues arising therefrom.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the admission of the States lately in rebellion to full and complete restoration in the Congress of the United States, as soon as they shall give ample guarantees of their future loyalty and fealty to the Government, and of equal political rights to all their citizens of such States.

Resolved, That as taxation must remain in proportion to our wealth, and our wealth in direct proportion to the value of our productions, we will support only those measures of political economy which tend to increase the agricultural, mechanical and mineral productions of our country.

Resolved, That the development of the untold wealth of our resources demand the improvement of our rivers and the completion of the railroads leading to the Pacific Ocean.

Resolved, That the doctrine of Great Britain, Prussia and other European Powers—"once a citizen, always a citizen"—must be resisted at all hazards by the United States as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the "law of nations," and at war with our national honor and independence; naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born; and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, should be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interpose its behalf.

Resolved, That we, the Radical Party of the State of Missouri, hereby express our preference for Gen. U. S. GRANT as a candidate for President of the United States, upon a National Republican platform.

Mr. E. W. FOX, of St. Louis, was elected Chairman and Mr. HILTON Secretary of the Radical State Committee.

The following resolutions were also adopted by the Convention and telegraphed to Secretary Stanton:

Resolved, That a law passed by the Congress of the United States by the Constitutional vote over the veto of the President, is a law of this land, to be obeyed by all, from the highest to the lowest, and that the acting President is as much bound by it as any citizen.

Resolved, That we send greeting to the Radical Congress and to Hon. E. M. STANTON and to Gen. GRANT, with assurances that the loyal Missourians, to a man, will stand by them until acting President JOHNSON and every man of this country shall bow in obedience to the law of the land.

Proceedings of the Kentucky Democratic State Convention—Gov. Stevenson Re-Nominated—Pendleton the Choice for the Presidency.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Feb. 23.

The Kentucky Democratic State Convention met at Frankfort yesterday and was numerously attended.

The Convention was permanently organized by the election of Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT as Chairman and M. F. CHRISMAN Secretary.

Hon. J. W. STEVENSON was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

Delegates were chosen to the National Convention.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the platform and principles adopted by the Convention of the 1st of May, 1866, and readopted by the Convention of the 22d of February, 1867, are hereby reaffirmed by the Democracy of Kentucky.

Second, That the unconditional restoration of the Southern States to a full and equal enjoyment of their rights in the Federal Union is indispensible to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the country.

Third, That a declaration of universal amnesty is demanded by every consideration of statesmanship, patriotism and justice; that Kentucky cannot be satisfied so long as a single one of her sons is deprived of any right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States; that this Convention, in obedience to the voice of the people of Kentucky, hereby presents Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON as their choice for President of the United States, and our delegates to the National Convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination and to vote as a unit therefor. Reposing, however, the highest confidence in their wisdom and discretion, and believing that the success of the Democratic Party is essential to the preservation of constitutional liberty, we hereby pledge, on behalf of the Democracy of Kentucky, an earnest and cordial support to the nominee of the Convention.

Proceedings of the Rhode Island Republican State Convention — Gov. Burnside Renominated.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, Feb. 23.

The Republican State Convention met here yesterday, and nominated Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, of Providence, for Governor; PARDON W. STEVENS, of Newport, for Lieutenant-Governor; JOHN R. BARTLETT for Secretary of State; WILLARD SAYLES for Attorney-General; GEORGE P. TEW for General Treasurer. They are all present incumbents except the Lieutenant-Governor. The following were elected delegates to the National Convention: Charles C. Van Zandt, of Newport; Lysander Flagg, of Smithfield; William Sprague, of South Kingstown; William Goddard, of Warwick; James D'Wolf Perry, of Bristol; Lyman B. Frieze, of Providence; Rowland G. Hazard, of South Kingstown, and John S. Champlain, of Hopkinton.

Destructive Fires at Toledo—Probable Loss $160,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sunday, Feb. 23.

A fire broke out last evening in Breed Block, Summit-street, near the ferry. It was occupied by Messrs. A. RUTHERFORD & Co., ship chandlers; SPEAR, JOHNSON & Co., printers; W. MCKINLEY, sail loft, and W. C. CHEY, printer. This block, together with the one adjoining, was entirely destroyed. The latter was owned by J. M. KING, clothing; A. NESBIT, groceries, and JESSE SISSON, restaurant. The total loss is $60,000; insured about $26,000.

About 3 o'clock this morning a second and more destructive fire occurred in Blossom Block, Summit-street, between Madison and Jefferson streets. This block, which was the finest in the city, was just completed. It was occupied by Messrs. SPENCER & SIMMONS, wholesale coach and harness hardware dealers; R. & J. CUMMINGS, wholesale boots and shoes, and Messrs. BABBITT & HARMAN, wholesale milliner's goods. That portion occupied by the first named firm was entirely destroyed; the rest of the structure was not materially injured. The adjoining block, owned by WM. BALLS, and occupied by SECOR, BOIDOIN & Co., wholesale grocers; CUMMINGS, WASON & BOLLS, wholesale dry goods, was badly damaged, the store of the latter firm being completely wrecked. The bulk of the stock was saved in a damaged condition. The flames also crossed the street and destroyed four frame buildings.

The loss by this fire will probably reach $100,000, which is thought to be nearly covered by insurance, mostly in New-York and New-England companies.

Tragedy in a Lunatic Asylum in Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sunday, Feb. 23.

About 11 o'clock this morning Miss CATHARINE HURLEY and Mrs. MARY A. PEASLEE were left alone in the third hall of the Insane Asylum. Shortly after, one of the attendants entered the hall and found Mrs. PEASLEE lying on the floor lifeless; Miss HURLEY had hold of Mrs. PEASLEE'S hair and was beating her face against the floor. She was placed in close confinement and was unconscious of the horrible deed she had perpetrated. Mrs. PEASLEE'S face was shockingly mangled. The deceased was from Westbrook and had been in the asylum only a short time. Miss HURLEY came from Bangor, and was admitted on the 10th of this month. She is a native of Ireland, and had only been insane six weeks, and up to this time had exhibited no sign of violence.

An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with these facts.

Large Fire in Albany, N. Y.—Estimated Loss $186,000.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The large six-story malt-house of JOHN G. WHITE & SON, in Hudson-street, was totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. It contained barley, malt, &c., to the value of $126,000, which is a total loss. The building was valued at $60,000. The firm's loss is over $100,000 above the insurance. The following are the insurances: Albany City, $5,000; Firemen's, of New-York, $5,000; Iternational, $10,000; Hartford, $8,000; Putnam, $8,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $6,000; Norwich, $6,000; Mutual, of Buffalo, $6,000; North British, $6,000; Nation, of Boston, $6,000; City, of Hartford, $5,000; Liverpool and London, $5,000; National, New-York, $5,000. Total, $81,000.

Dispatch from Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, in Relation to the Difficulties in Washington.

HARRISBURG, Sunday, Feb. 23.

Gov. GEARY yesterday sent the following dispatch:

To Hon. Simon Cameron, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The news to-day created a profound sensation in Pennsylvania. The spirit of 1861 seems again to pervade the Keystone State. Troops are rapidly tendering their services to sustain the laws. Let Congress stand firm.

(Signed,) JOHN W. GEARY.

Fire at St. Louis—Estimated Loss, $75,000.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 23.

A fire occurred about 2 o'clock this morning in the notion-store of Messrs. WAIT, SHELBY & Co., No. 117 Main-street, and destroyed pretty much all the stock, and badly damaged the adjoining furnishing-store of Messrs. R. & W. GOLDSTEIN on the north, and the hat and cap store of Messrs. B. COBLENTZ & Co. on the south. Two or three other stores were also damaged. The total loss is estimated at about $75,000. Messrs. COBLENTZ & Co. are insured for $20,900, Messrs. R. & W. GOLDSTEIN for $18,000, and the other losses are pretty well covered, but the names of the offices could not be ascertained.

Destructive Fire in East Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 23.

A fire occurred in East Boston to-day, and destroyed Messrs. MUNSON & PETERSON'S plaining mill, with valuable stock and machinery, loss $50,000; Messrs. GRUNDIN & STOW'S furniture manufactory, loss $15,000; and a block of wooden dwellings, occupied by several families, loss about $7,000, partially insured.

Sinking of the Steamer Kate Putnam.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The steamer *Kate Putnam* sunk last night about three miles below the city by striking an old wreck. The boat is owned by Capt RHODES, of Pittsburg, and is insured for $20,000 in Pittsburg offices.

Fire at Wheeling, Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sunday, Feb. 23.

A nail mill, recently erected at Bellaire, Ohio, and in operation but a few weeks, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at $70,000, which is partially insured.

Death of the Horse "Empire State."

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Feb. 23.

The horse *Empire State*, who made the remarkable time of two hours and twenty-four minutes from Brighton to Worcester yesterday, winning the race from the Boston horse *Ivanhoe*, died last night.

Proceedings of the Virginia Republican Convention.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sunday, Feb. 23.

The Republican Convention assembled at the Hall House on Saturday, and appointed delegates to the National Convention.

Rejection of a City Charter by Auburn, Me.

LEWISTON, Me., Sunday, Feb. 23.

The town of Auburn yesterday rejected a city charter by a large majority.

The Weather.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The thermometer this morning ranged from zero to 5° below.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 23.

To-day was the coldest of the season. The thermometer stood at 7 o'clock this morning 5° above zero. Weather clear.

Mail Robbery in Ohio—Arrest and Confession of a Telegraph Operator.

From the Cleveland Leader, Feb. 21.

The night operator of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Elyria, a young man 17 years of age, and JESSE WEBB, the baggage-master at the station-house of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, in that place, were brought to this city yesterday afternoon, charged with committing depredations upon the mails. The young man—who by his own confession is the guilty party—is of good family, and has a widowed mother in Cleveland, who is well-nigh distracted at the dishonor of her wayward son, and by special request of the friends we suppress his name for the present. It has been known for a considerable time that the Sandusky mail pouches have been tampered with at Elyria. Western mails for the former place are changed at the latter, and it has been the custom to keep them in the baggage-room of the Station-house to await the arrival of the Sandusky train. This room is located a short distance from that occupied by the operator. During the past three or four months pouches have been occasionally found cut, and the matter was reported at Washington. It was at length deemed worthy of attention, and THOMAS G. SHALLCROSS, Special Agent of the Post-office Department, while on duty in the West, was ordered to Elyria to investigate the matter. He soon satisfied himself that either the night operator or the baggage agent was the criminal. Coming to this city, warrants for their arrest were issued by U. S. Commissioner CLEVELAND, with which he returned to Elyria and made the arrests about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. WEBB, the baggage agent, gave bail for his appearance, but the boy, in default of bail, was lodged in jail.

The operator made a full confession of his guilt, and declared that Mr. WEBB was entirely innocent of any knowledge of his criminal transactions. From his statements and other sources, it has been ascertained that seventeen mail bags have been cut open, but of the number of letters abstracted, the amount of money taken, no estimate has came to our knowledge. The guilty young man went from this city to Elyria, to fill the position of night operator, about four months since, and has always had the confidence and respect of all with whom he had associated. Mr. WEBB has been connected with the Station-house for twelve or fourteen years, and we believe his honesty and integrity have never been called in question. He will undoubtedly be discharged to-day, when he appears for examination.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

The commencing week offers to the patrons of the drama many and varied attractions.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GOLDSMITH'S enlivening comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer" will be presented this evening for the first time within a year. The revival of a play so replete with exquisite humor is simply the reproduction of an intellectual feast which those who know what a good thing is will not be slow to attend. On Tuesday the harrowing "Pauline" will contrast gloomily with GOLDSMITH. The rest of the week at this theatre will be taken up as follows: Wednesday and Saturday, "She Stoops to Conquer;" Thursday, "The Captain of the Watch" and "Woodcock's Little Game," and Friday, "Ours."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

This evening Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL appears in another of her peculiar character plays, that is to say, "The Pearl of Savoy." The part of the adventurous little heroine of this play is another of those guileless natures which Miss MITCHELL has succeeded so thoroughly in similating, and, as in the case of *Fanchon* and *Amry*, she has succeeded in making a finished picture of an outline, filling with freshness and life what was a somewhat dismal void. Miss MITCHELL'S engagement terminates after twelve nights more, we believe, and then Mr. FOX'S new pantomime with Mr. HAYES' new transformation scene will be produced at the Olympic.

PARK THEATRE.

Miss EMMA MADDERN, a young actress who has for some time past been popular in New-Orleans and some Western cities, has made a very successful *début* at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, in the well-worn play of "Fanchon;" as wayward *Cricket* she won a pronounced and deserved success. Later in the week Miss MADDERN essayed for the first time the character of a young English rustic in a new drama entitled "The Mountain Bell," from the prolific pen of Mr. CHARLES GAYLER. Both actress and play created a most favorable impression, and were even enthusiastically received by a very large audience, that fully represented Brooklyn, and was reinforced by several metropolitan notables. The drama is a pretty, sparkling, and skillful adaptation from the libretto of a popular French opera, called "Les Dragons de Villars," and, without aiming at any strong emotional or sensational effects, tells a very interesting story of love and intrigue in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, and gives every opportunity for Miss MADDERN to display her peculiar abilities. She is a young lady of polite figure, who combines with many charms of person an earnest, arch and vivacious behavior on the stage, which quite naturally and properly wins her at once a place in the hearts of admiring beholders. Her voice is flexible and quite sweet, and, although the few mannerisms that mark her acting recall Miss MITCHELL to mind, it is not to be understood that she is an imitator of that lady. The Brooklyn people have taken very kindly to Miss MADDERN, and the audiences at the Park have been large and liberal every evening. On Saturday night the theatre was fairly crowded long before the curtain rose, and many were unable to obtain admission. Mr. GAYLER'S new drama will be repeated this week on alternate nights with "Little Barefoot" and "The Pearl of Savoy." Mr. F. B. CONWAY has ably assisted Miss MADDERN by his exceedingly natural performance as *Capt. Congreve* in "The Mountain Bell."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Fortune, which frowned at first, seems now to fawn upon the spectacle at Niblo's. That picturesque bewilderment, "The White Fawn," runs smoothly and successfully, giving rich stores of pleasure to town and country, and rich stores of money to the management.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU commences an engagement here this evening, appearing in the comedy of "Sam," which was written by Mr. DE WALDEN to exhibit Mr. CHANFRAU'S peculiarities. The long run which this piece had upon its original production at the Broadway will be remembered. Mr. DE WALDEN and Mr. PARSLOE are announced to reappear in their former characters, and Miss KATE NEWTON sustains the part originally acted by Miss OLIVE LOGAN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

"Nobody's Daughter" has pretty well proven her right to the name by her changeful City wanderings. She returns to this theatre to-night. Messrs. FULTON and MAEDER'S drama is to be revived this evening. The "Gaming Hell"—or, as somebody once called it: "That Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others," will be reproduced in its original completeness, with real cards, &c. Miss KATE REIGNOLDS will sustain her trinity of characters, and Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, Mr. G. H. CLARKE and Mr. W. CARLETON have been engaged for it.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

To-night Mr. MAEDER'S domestic play, "Red Riding Hood," gives place to that never-failing reserve of the family drama, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This piece, formerly emotional from the belief that it presented a faithful picture of the evils of Slavery, will have lost considerable of its exciting interest by the abolishment of that interesting feature of society. The distance of the object of pity at one time lent enchantment to the view, but of late days the community have seen enough of the dormant virtues of "the man and brother" to be little moved by any sensation raised on his behalf. The loss of one effect may be supplied by another, and we suppose the introduction of negro minstrelsy and the capers of *Topsey* may still make the piece enjoyable to the patrons of the Museum. Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, who was always liked in this character, is reëngaged for the play.

BOWERY THEATRE.

There is to be produced at the Bowery this evening a new spectacular drama called "The Rommany Rye; or, Faith Hope and Charity." It will be of the intensely sensational scenic order, and will be beautified by a picture of frightful precipices and a cataract for the villain of the piece to be cast over, while the moral tone of the subtitle leaves no doubt that the three cardinal virtues will be strongly inculcated by the story. Mr. MORTIMER MURDOCK reappears in the leading character in this play.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS

The performances at the Circus are to be made trebly attractive this week. The Russian athlete PFAU, and the English equestrienne LUCILLE WATSON, are to appear in their intrepid scenes; and the programme is to be finished with the lively "Jockey Club Races" that were produced with popular effect last season.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The dramatic season at Banvard's Museum has closed for the present.

Miss OLIVE LOGAN announces a repetition of her entertainment entitled "Stage Struck," for this evening at Dodworth Hall.

The exhibition of "The Pilgrim" will continue open some days longer at Bunyan Hall.

The plan of Mrs. FRANCES KEMBLE'S Readings is announced. There are to be four. These will be given on March 2, 3 and 5, in the evening, and March 6, in the morning, at Steinway Hall. One of SHAKESPEARE'S plays will be read at each. The sale of seats begins at the Hall on Thursday.

Operatic.

There will be two *Normas* in the field this week—enough surely to nerve the stoutest-hearted critic, and drive him to the contest. They (the ladies who impersonate the Druidess) are both good, and both well known in the *rôle*. Perhaps they both regard it as their best, and each feels confident that the other will be vanquished. The weight of metal is decidedly on the side of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, and indeed she steals a day's march on the enemy by appearing to-night at Pike's Opera House, while Mme. LA GRANGE, owing to the Charity Ball at the Academy, cannot do so until to-morrow night. The last-named lady, however, has plenty of trusty friends, and quite recently has won much favor in the *rôle* of the Priestess. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA made her first operatic appearance in this character, and was immediately successful. Her rendering of "Casta Diva" has probably never been equaled in America. The lady's skill as a singer, the freshness and beauty of her voice, and her splendid style place her here unquestionably at the head of the lyric profession. How clearly this is remembered by the public was demonstrated last week when the lady made her *rentrée* in "Judas Maccabeus." The house was the largest ever attracted within the walls of Steinway's Hall. On the following night Mme. PAREPA-ROSA sang in Newark with the same pleasant result. There is naturally a greater degree of interest to see Mme. ROSA in opera than there is to hear her simply in oratorio and concert. We may safely anticipate then that Pike's superb building will be crowded from pit to dome. The general distribution of the characters is very good, including the names of Mme. NATALI-TESTA, Signor PANCANI and Signor ANTONUCCI. The orchestra will be under the personal direction of Mr. MAX MARETZEK. The chorus has been selected with care.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH announces that the present will be the last week of the season, but we hear that after a couple of weeks' absence his forces will once more "step smilingly up to the scratch." LA GRANGE, PHILLIPS, and BRIGNOLI are excellent artists, but Mr. STRAKOSCH'S baritone is uncertain, whilst his basso is—well—is not. ORLANDINI has moments when he is good, but SUSINI has whole months when he is bad. COLETTI has done pretty well this season, proving once more that he is a reliable if not a very brilliant artist. The orchestra and chorus have been scant, but with a slight improvement numerically in the former. The most acceptable work so far produced has been "Un Ballo in Maschera." It will, we presume, be repeated; but it is a trying work for so small a company, inasmuch as it embraces all the principal artists. On Saturday, at the *matinée*, "La Favorita" was repeated. The house was completely crowded. WASHINGTON'S Birthday may have contributed to this result. It certainly added a good many gentlemen to the ordinary attendance. The opera was given very satisfactorily.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Mr. BATEMAN'S opera-bouffe returns to Fourteenth-street this evening, when we shall again be presented to the beautiful sovereign of Geroldstein, the attractive *Wanda*, the faithful but insensible *Fritz*, the boisterous and exaggerated *Boum*, and *Puck* and *Prince Paul*, and all the rest of them. It will surprise no one to learn that the company has met with uniform success wherever it has penetrated. Mr. BATEMAN intends producing "La Belle Helène" as soon as there is an indication of a falling off in the attractiveness of the Duchess; but this necessity does not appear to be pressing. There will be a great attendance to-night. The opera will be repeated every evening this week with the exception of Saturday—when there will be a dramatic performance. On the same day, however, there will be a *matinée* representation of "La Grande Duchesse," so that Her Highness is evidently determined to occupy the west portion of Fourteenth-street in force. On Saturday evening Mr. G. CARON, of the dramatic company, took his benefit, when a couple of amusing pieces were played, "Un Troupier qui suit les Bonnes," and "Roger Bontemps."

CHAMBER MUSIC.

The third *soirée* of chamber music will take place at Irving Hall on Saturday evening, Feb. 29. The quartette of stringed instruments will be the same as before, (Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGNER) but Mr. S. B. MILLS will be at the piano. The following pieces will be performed: Quartette in D minor by HAYDN; Trio (piano) in B flat by BEETHOVEN (opus 97;) Quartette in A, opus H, No. 3, by SCHUMANN.

Mr. Charles Eytinge's Second Reading.

The attendance on Saturday evening was not so good as on the night of Mr. EYTINGE'S first reading, but as on that occasion it was a singularly attentive and intelligent audience. Mr. EYTINGE'S selections were varied, without being too long. They were calculated to display the range and variety of his voice, and the nice inflection of which it is capable. The scene from "Julius Cæsar" was very finely rendered, with thorough dignity, but without the faintest approach to stiffness. It is in such pieces that we recognize Mr. EYTINGE'S fitness for the stage. However agreeable it may be at certain intervals to hear a gentleman declaim from a desk, it is never likely, we think, to become a popular mode of recreation with anyone except the reader himself. Mr. EYTINGE has, we believe, the art to touch the popular fancy, and must gravitate naturally to the stage. The extract from DICKENS' "David Copperfield"—describing the scene of the hero's dissipation, was humorously given. Indeed, the entire programme was interpreted with thorough understanding, mingled with considerable pathos, and a quiet self-possession which put the audience at ease, and in a fit mood to appreciate such an entertainment.

Sunday Concert.

The twenty-first Sunday Concert at Steinway Hall, last evening, drew together a magnificent audience—larger than usual, of course, owing to the reappearance of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA at these agreeable *soirées*. The programme in other respects was good, presenting an array of artists that are rarely equaled in any concert room. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA awakened the old enthusiasm in HAYDN'S beautiful aria from the "Creation," and in MILLARD'S song of "Waiting." The lady was, of course, rapturously applauded and *encored*. Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER rendered very efficient service in the two pieces which fell to his share. He is a most excellent tenor, and gains steadily on the public. Mr. CARL ROSA played with his accustomed delicacy and correct taste. Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER gave his grand fantasie from "Un Ballo in Maschera," and the very popular arrangement of airs from "La Grande Duchesse." Both pieces, as a matter of course, made the audience uproarious. The orchestra, under Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, was fully up to its well-known standard of efficiency. The concert was, we think, the best of the season.

The Sale of St. Thomas in the Danish Parliament.

Extract from Dagbladed.

COPENHAGEN, Friday, Jan. 24, 1865.

When Mr. B. CHRISTINSEN to-day moved that the Danish Parliament, (Folkething,) should pass the act sanctioning the sale of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, His Excellency Count JUAL WEND TRIJS, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said:

"Although it gives the Government pain to propose the cession of these islands, the inhabitants of which have always been loyal and faithful to the mother country, and although we grieve over their separation from us, yet we make the proposition, being convinced that the people of the islands will enjoy the same liberty and happiness under the Star-Spangled Banner as under our ancient Dannebrog; and that their material welfare will be promoted by being brought under the gigantic armor of the United Free States of North America.

I cannot close these remarks without saying here, in my place, that His Majesty's Government would not have succeeded in closing this transaction, had it not at all times, during the negotiation, been met with open frankness and polite consideration from the President's Government, in a manner alike creditable to the honorable gentleman and the great and powerful people they represent."

The Brother of the Slayer of Col. Ellsworth.

Of Dr. JACKSON, who was recently killed by his son in Georgia, the Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* of the 20th inst. relates the following:

"During the Fall of 1862, the Second Minnesota Infantry was campaigning in Kentucky under Gen. BUELL. While marching and countermarching through the State, the regiment upon one occasion was encamped near Lebanon, and as was the custom in the early part of the war, the forage and supplies for the army were purchased, instead of confiscated as was latterly the case. At this time CHARLES ALL, of Company I, was the wagonmaster of the regiment, and while out hunting forage, called at the farmhouse of this same Dr. JACKSON, who was then living near Lebanon, to purchase some corn. He was met at the door by the doctor, and asked him if he would sell him some corn. The doctor replied that he would go and get him some—whereupon he went into an adjoining room, procured a double-barreled shot gun, returned immediately and fired both barrels at ALL, both of which took effect. The doctor fled, but was soon after arrested and taken to BUELL'S headquarters, who turned him over to the hands of the authorities of Kentucky for punishment. It is needless to say that he was at once released, but it soon became too warm for him to remain in that vicinity, and he removed to Georgia with his family. And now, at the close of the war, follows this terrible retribution. Killed by his own son, at his own door, in almost the attitude of poor ALL when he shot him. Surely 'the way of the transgressor is hard.'"

The Late Riot in Richmond.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, Feb. 20.

The Military Board of Investigation now sitting in this city have had the prisoners arrested at the time of the occurrence of the late riot before them, and have taken the sworn statement of each, and released them, subject to a rearrest at such time as they may be needed. A formal investigation of the affair is to be had. We understand that EDEN considers himself to have been the victim of a trick on the part of HOPKINS, who first led him into trouble and then deserted him. In his affidavit he not only lays the calling of the meeting to HOPKINS, but states that the latter had intended to have a torchlight procession that evening. Whether anything will be done with these offenders or not is yet to be seen. We see no justice in punishing a lot of ignorant tools, however, while the principal offender, the ringleader, planner and proposer and sole originator of the trouble is allowed to go free.

The Bowdoinham (Me.) Bank Robbers.

The Augusta correspondent of the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* writes under date of 18th inst.:

"The Bowdoinham Bank and other parties who defrayed the expense of ferreting out the Bowdoinham Bank robbers, have applied to the Legislature for reimbursement of the amount expended (about $4,000) for the purpose. They claim that as the crime was one of great magnitude, involving not only nearly a hundred thousand dollars but also well-nigh a human life, and as it was of the utmost importance to the peace of the State that the villains should be detected, it becomes the duty of the State to assist in defraying the expense. This claim is strengthened by the fact that the robbers offer to return $40,000 of the stolen money and pay all expenses, if they can be discharged. The Judiciary Committee, decided against the application, but a motion is pending in the House to amend their report so as to pay the same."

THE NEW BISHOP OF BUFFALO.—We learn that the Very Rev. S. V. RYAN, of St. Louis, has been confirmed by the Pope as Bishop of Buffalo. Bishop RYAN vacates the position of Vice-General of the Congregation of Missions, the same position held by the late Bishop TIMON to this diocese. Our new Bishop has been connected with "Our Lady of the Angels" Seminary at Niagara Falls. He is a gentleman of marked talent, superior education, and is an earnest worker. His appointment to this diocese is one peculiarly gratifying to the Catholics of this vicinity. He is expected to arrive in the City about Easter, and will be welcomed by a procession of all the Catholic societies in the city. A grand mass (Mercadante's) is being prepared for the occasion, which will be sung in the Cathedral by representations from the several choirs.—*Buffalo Courier, Feb. 22.*

LARCENY.—WILLIAM WALKER, a day watchman at the Appleton establishment, Nos. 107, 109 and 111 Franklin-street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, together with JOHN MCBRIDE, GEO. J. KELLY and PATRICK DEMPSEY, charged with stealing sheet stock valued at $200. EDWARD CONNOLL, who resides at No. 114 Franklin-street, saw the three last named carrying the bundles from the building, and notified Mr. GEO. S. APPLETON, who caused the arrest of all the parties, and making a complaint against them they were committed in default of $500 bail each for trial at the General Sessions.

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—Prof. GAMGEE, of the Albert Veterinary College, London, will meet with the Farmers' Club to-morrow, at 1 P. M., by invitation of the President, and will occupy a portion of the time of the meeting in discussing the diseases of domestic animals used as food, with especial reference to agriculture and commerce. The Professor is acknowledged to be a most distinguished veterinarian and has a wide experience as an investigator of disease among animals, and great success in checking the alarming contagions which have prevailed in Europe and of late in Great Britain.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

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MARRIED.

CLARK—LAMBERT.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, by Rev. J. S. Leggett, CHARLES R. CLARK to IRENE LAMBERT, daughter of Simeon Lambert, Esq., of Westfield, N. J.

KEARNEY—LOUNSBERY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, JOHN KEARNEY to SARAH E. LOUNSBERY, daughter of James H. Lounsbery, all of this City.

DIED.

DEMAREST.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 23, in the 23d year of his age, JAMES H., son of Cornelius C. and Mary A. Demarest.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 224 West 10th-st.

GREEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 22, Mrs. ANNA B. GREEN, aged 39 years and 2 months.

Funeral from Mansion House, Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GWYER.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 23, HAMILTON MACE, youngest son of Frederick S. and Fannie R. Gwyer, aged 2 years, 3 months and 2 days.

Particulars in Tuesday's papers.

KELLY.—On Sunday, Feb. 23, at her residence, No. 223 East 10th-st., MARY, relict of the late John Kelly.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KIP.—On Thursday, Feb. 20, after a short illness, B. LIVINGSTON KIP, in the 74th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

LINGO.—On Friday, Feb. 21, Capt. WM. H. LINGO, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Edward Cruikshank, at Bayonne, N. J. A train will leave foot of Liberty-st. at 11 o'clock A. M. for Salterville, at which place carriages will be in waiting.

☞ Delaware papers please copy.

ROBERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 21, CAROLINE STREET, wife of Eldridge G. Roberts, and only daughter of Capt. Charles James Street, Belgravia, London.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 119 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 22, AMELIA LOUISE, daughter of William and S. A. Robinson, in the 21st year of her age, in sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection.

The members and congregation of the Fleet-st. M. E. Church are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 299 Atlantic-st., on Monday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

SCHERMERHORN.—In Jersey City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 22, CATHARINE, wife of Cornelius Schermerhorn, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 298 South 5th-st., at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

SEAMAN.—On Seventh Day morning, second month, 22d, CAROLINE H., widow of the late Dr. Wm. Seaman, in the 60th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 76 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Third Day afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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OF

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BY HIS FATHER,

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TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

FEB. 1, 1868.

Net assets, Jan. 31, 1867		$17,639,296 97
Receipts.		
For premiums and annuities	$8,857,286 31	
Interest	1,248,011 30	
Rents	67,750 00—	$10,173,047 61
Total		$27,812,344 58
Disbursements.		
Claims by death	$914,537 78	
Claims on endowments matured	36,300 00	
Cash dividends to policies	2,517,114 05	
Surrendered policies	256,687 35	
Annuities	14,678 06	
Commissions and commutations of future commissions	925,037 32	
Exchange, postage, advertising, printing and stationery	116,630 10	
Medical examiners, salaries and law expenses	241,985 91	
Taxes and sundry office expenses	106,921 87	
Office rent sinking fund	20,000 00—	$5,149,892 44
Net assets, Feb. 1, 1868		$22,662,452 14
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in bank	$1,504,770 92	
Bonds and mortgages	15,176,945 63	
Government stocks	5,003,108 75	
Real estate	937,835 12	
Balances due from agents	39,791 72—	$22,662,452 14
Add:		
Interest accrued but not due	$173,113 00	
Interest due and unpaid	4,252 45	
Value of future commissions commuted as above	547,255 11	
Premiums deferred semi-annual and quarterly	1,045,568 53	
Premiums due (principally for policies issued in December and January)	386,735 63	
Market value of stocks in excess of cost	499,942 69—	2,656,867 41
Gross assets Feb. 1, 1868		$25,319,319 55
Increase in net cash assets for the year		5,023,155 17
The Assets are thus Appropriated.		
Net reserve at 4 per cent. interest for re-insurance.		
For policies	$14,824,225 79	
Dividend additions	7,188,059 88	
Total reserve	$22,012,285 67	
Claims by death, including additions unpaid (not yet due)	123,955 81	
Premiums paid in advance	45,095 22	
Dividend of 1868, cash value	2,370,317 86	
Undivided surplus on basis of 4 per cent	767,664 99	
Total	$25,319,319 55	
Total number of policies issued during the year		19,460
Amount insured thereon		$62,252,606
Number of deaths during the year		301
Amount insured thereon		$871,209

Policy and Risk Account.

Life policies—Annual payments	31,904	100,204,703 00
Ten payments	7,687	30,796,125 00
Five payments	295	1,604,000 00
Paid up	256	515,691 00
Irregular	24	63,000 00
Endowments—Annual payments	8,377	26,048,116 00
Ten payments	3,318	13,456,784 00
Five payments	34	200,300 00
Paid up	86	144,320 00
Irregular	197	624,000 00
Children's endowments	114	185,300 00
Survivorship annuities (annual)	39	18,350 00
Life annuities (annual)	53	17,732 50
Total	52,384	$173,878,421 50
Dividend additions in force	15,123,457 12	
Dividend additions for dividend of 1868	5,320,010 74	20,443,467 86
Total number and amount of policies in force	52,384 00	194,321,889 36

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WELLINGTON CLAPP.
ALONZO CHILD.
HENRY E. DAVIES.
RICHD. A. McCURDY.
FRANCIS SKIDDY.
J. ELLIOTT CONDICT.
JAMES C. HOLDEN.
HUGH N. CAMP.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
LEWIS C. LAWTON, Assistant Actuary.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
FRED. SCHROEDER, Asst. Secretary.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D., HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES, } Counsel.
MINTURN POST, M. D., ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by
SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

RACINE,
KENOSHA,
MILWAUKEE AND
WATERTOWN BONDS
Bought by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

METROPOLITAN GAS.
CITIZENS' GAS.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND
LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March next, to holders of said stock, who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 3d day of March next.

WM. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INS. CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 2d day of March proximo, between the hours of 12 o'clock Noon and 1 o'clock P. M. By order

NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, at which time an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.

H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., COR. EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank held this day, at the banking rooms, Mr. JNO. B. DICKINSON was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. D. L. Ross, deceased.

JNO. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Knowlton Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, 3d March, 1868, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books are closed until after the election.

G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE,"

The only system of insurance under which a company's ability to pay its losses KEEPS FULL PACE with its increasing business, and consequent increasing liability to *incur* loss without imposing any liability whatever upon the holders of its Policies.

CONTINENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

102 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
GROSS SURPLUS	1,314,590 31
CASH ASSETS	1,814,590 31

ASSETS.
January 1, 1868.

Extract from statement rendered to Insurance Department, State of New York:

Cash balance in Bank	$115,136 73	
Cash balance in Offices	2,676 26	$117,812 99
Demand Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions (worth over $496,000)		349,600 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages (1st Liens on Real Estate, (worth over $1,500,000,)		522,350 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, as follows:		
$25,000 American Exchange Bank	$28,000 00	
5,000 Bank of North America	5,450 00	
5,000 Bank of America	6,300 00	
5,000 Broadway Bank	11,000 00	
5,000 Importers' and Traders' Bank	5,850 00	
5,000 Mercantile Bank	5,500 00	
5,000 Merchants' Bank	5,600 00	
10,000 Metropolitan Bank	13,000 00	
10,000 Nassau Bank	10,500 00	
10,000 National Bank	10,800 00	
13,000 St. Nicholas Bank	13,390 00	
5,000 Union Bank	5,700 00	
10,000 N. Y. Cen. Railroad Bonds	9,550 00	
10,000 N. Y. & Erie 3d Mortgage B'ds	9,700 00	
10,000 Kings Co. War Enlistm't B'ds	9,500 00	
35,000 N. Y. State 20 yrs 7 per ct. B'ds	37,450 00	
1,000 N. Y. Central Park Improvement Bonds	950 00	
1,500 N. Y. Fire Indemnity Bonds	1,425 00	
20,000 Tennessee Bonds	12,800 00	
60,000 U. S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1881	67,500 00	
28,000 U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	29,260 00	
298,000 U. S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1867	323,330 00—	623,105 00
Real Estate 102 Broadway, and No. 1 Pine-st., N. Y., owned by the Company		150,000 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid (since paid)		20,622 27
Premiums due (since paid)		28,338 38
Rents accrued (since paid)		2,697 67
		$1,814,590 31

LIABILITIES, { more than two-thirds of which is for unclaimed scrip and scrip interest. } $93,440 16

SCRIP DIVIDEND FOR 1867,
THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock. RENTS, LEASES, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of Premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapidly as the accumulation represented by the scrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.

The scrip issues of this Company for 1857, '58, '59, '60, and '61 are now being redeemed in cash.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

THE SULLIVAN & ERIE

COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING
FUND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered, for the present, at EIGHTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

They are the cheapest and safest security in the market—paying seven per cent. per annum, or about nine per cent. on the investment, besides the premium of twenty-five per cent. Interest payable semi-annually, 1st May and November, at American Exchange National Bank, N. Y. Capital, $1,200,000; paid in, $1,000,000; bonded debt, $1,000,000—secured to John G. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including 5,000 acres of coal lands, heavily covered with valuable timber, upon which a twelve-foot vein of superior anthracite coal is now being worked.

A pamphlet, with map and description of the Company's mines, property, road and connections; its work, progress and future prospects, and the security and availability of its First Mortgage Bonds, may be obtained by applying at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, New-York; Bank of Metropolis, Boston, Mass.; TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia, or HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York, Financial Agents.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,322,015 75
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums	$10,160,125 46

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period	4,224,364 61
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,305,865 93

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,232,453 27
Cash in bank	373,374 02
Total amount of assets	$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

FIFTY per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FRED. CHAUNCEY,
R. L. TAYLOR,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
ROBT. C. FERGUSSON.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS,
OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY CO., To. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES.—Safe and reliable investment for Savings Banks and for parties holding trust funds.

$500,000 First Mortgage Western Division Bonds, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company; interest semi-annually, February and August.

$100,000 First Mortgage Bonds Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company; interest 7 per cent., payable May and November; secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$100,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company preferred shares; interest 7 per cent., payable January and July; secured by lease of road and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds, Western Division; whole mortgage debt on 144 miles, $966,000, less than $7,000 per mile; interest payable January and July, and secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Sinking Fund, 7 per cent. bonds: secured by land and income; 7 per cent. interest, payable May and November; secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Toledo, Logansport & Burlington Railroad Company's Bonds; interest 7 per cent. semi-annually, payable February and August; interest guaranteed by Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company.

CHARLES L. FROST,
President Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Co.,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 South-st., Feb. 20, 1868.—An election for nine directors and three inspectors of election will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 3, next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order,

H. V. MASON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	111⅝	112	5-20 C., '67	108¼	108⅜
Coupon 1881	111¾	112	10-40 Reg	101¾	102
5-20 Regist'd '62	108	108⅛	10-40 Coupon	105¼	10 ½
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¼	111⅜	Gold	14 ⅜	140½
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅞	109	June 7.30	107½	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅝	109¾	July 7.30	107½	107⅝
5-20 C. '65, Jan July	107⅞	108			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS
&C.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Feb. 21, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $8 60 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 40 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF
HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,
No. 209 Walnut-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1868.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

S. McHENRY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

FEB. 17, 1868.

☞Schedules of (30) thirty or more coupons, due March 1, 1868, will now be received for examination at the U. S. Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE for renewal of Certificate No. 2,841 for one share Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy and Transportation Company Stock, lost March 18, 1866.

WM. R. FLYNN.

Dated Bordentown, N. J., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	57,023 46
	$257,023 46
LOSSES UNPAID	2,250 00
ASSETS	$254,773 46

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868, free of Government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
CASH SURPLUS	106,016 56
Nett Assets, Feb. 1, 1868	$306,016 56

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868 at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th inst.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on the 14th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000,
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President,
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE limited partnership of HULL, HOLMES, INGERSOLL & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.

E. W. HULL,
CHARLES A. HOLMES,
JARED M. INGERSOLL,
THEODORE A. WRIGHT, } General Partners.
E. T. TEFFT, Special Partner.

The business of the late firm will be closed up at the store of HULL, INGERSOLL & CO., the successors of the late firm at No. 52 Walker-st., New-York City.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is HULL, INGERSOLL & CO. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the importing, jobbing, buying and selling dry-goods, woolens, cloths, and such articles as are usually dealt in by wholesale dealers in woolen goods. That the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are: ELMER W. HULL, JARED M. INGERSOLL, THEODORE A. WRIGHT, ALBERT G. SMITH and ERASTUS T. TEFFT.

That the said ELMER W. HULL is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City and County of New-York; and that the said JARED M. INGERSOLL is also a general partner, and his place of residence is the City and County of New-York; and that the said THEODORE A. WRIGHT is also a general partner, and his place of residence is at Morrisania, in the County of Westchester, New-York; that the said ALBERT G. SMITH is also a general partner, and his place of residence is Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey; that the said ERASTUS T. TEFFT is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City of New-York.

That the amount of capital which said special partner ERASTUS T. TEFFT has contributed to the common stock of said copartnership is the sum of $25,000. That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of February, 1868, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of February, 1870.

ELMER W. HULL,
JARED M. INGERSOLL,
THEODORE A. WRIGHT,
ALBERT G. SMITH,
General Partners.
ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
Special Partner.

DATED Feb. 1, 1868.
AMOS G. HULL, Attorney. feb3-1aw6wM

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.

The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10 TO $20,000.—A SPECIAL PARTNER IS wanted to continue a long established successful mercantile business near City Hall; principals only. Address MERCHANTS, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A MILL PROPERTY AND MACHINERY FOR SALE—In a flourishing village forty miles from New-York, and but little competition. Address MILLER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.

CAST STEEL OIL-TEMPERED SPRINGS.—Elliptic and side springs, made of cast steel and tempered in oil by WM. & HARVEY ROWLAND, No. 948 Beach-st., Philadelphia. Established 1842.

AUCTION SALES.

ISLE ROYAL MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all shares in the Isle Royal Mining Company, advertised for sale Feb. 15, 1868, on account of non-payment of assessment of $350 per share, due Sept. 7, 1867, except such shares as have been paid up, and such shares as shall be paid up previous to Feb. 26, will be sold at auction, under postponement order, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 44 Exchange-place, by D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer, without further postponement. By order of Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE sale of shares advertised to take place this day, on account of assessment of $2 per share due Oct. 2, 1867, has been postponed to MONDAY, March 2, 1868, in order to give delinquent shareholders a final opportunity to redeem their shares.

By order of the Directors,

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—ON TUESDAY next, Feb. 25, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee, at 12 o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by JOSEPH MAGUIRE, Auctioneer, 6 lots on the south side of 57th-st., commencing 175 feet west of 6th av.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

187 BROOKLYN CITY LOTS,

AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, FEB. 27,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

187 BROOKLYN CITY LOTS,

ON MARCY AND HARRISON AVENUES, RUTLEDGE, HEYWOOD, LYNCH, MIDDLETON AND GWINETT STREETS,

Within ten minutes of the ferries.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps and full particulars of the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, AT THE "BERRIAN WAREROOMS," NO. 601 BROADWAY, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Will sell by auction, without reserve, the large and valuable stock of house-furnishing articles at the "Berrian Warerooms," No. 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. The sale will be continued on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 27 and 28, at 10½ o'clock, and continued each day until the whole of this extensive stock is disposed of. Among an immense number of other articles are the following, viz.:

Plated and Bronze Urns,
Plated Tea Sets,
Cake Baskets,
Vegetable Dishes,
Butter Dishes,
Liqueur Stands,
Casters,
Egg Stands,
Trays,
Toast Racks,
Japan Trays,
Coal Vases,
Toilet Sets,
Bronzed Tea-kettles,
Bronzed Urns,
Fire Sets,
Copper and Brass Kettles,
Iron Utensils,
Fancy Chairs,
Plate Warmers,
Meat Dishes,
Dish Covers,
Ivory Cork Screws,
Camp Chairs,
Tool Chests,
Meat Safes,
Tables,
Perambulators,
Fenders,
Fancy Steps,
Step-Ladders,
Brooms & Brushes,
Knives and Forks,
Plated Knives and Forks,
Fire Stands,
Bird Cages, &c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of every other article used by families in housekeeping. This will be found the most complete stock ever offered by public auction in this City. Catalogues as above.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers—Book Trade Salesrooms and Art Galleries, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

REV. DR. TAYLOR'S LIBRARY.

MONDAY, Feb. 24, and following days, at 7 o'clock P.M.,
THE PRIVATE LIBRARY
OF THE LATE
THOMAS HOUSE TAYLOR, D. D.,

for many years Rector of Grace Church, comprising a large and select assortment of books in the various departments of literature.

This library is the collection of a lifetime, and contains much that is valuable and rare: Commentaries, Lectures, rare Sermons, Works on Divinity, Illustrated, Standard and Classical Works, &c., &c. Among these are the "History of the University of Oxford," 2 vols., folio, 1814—25 copies only printed; "History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton and Westminster," colored plates; "History of the University, Cambridge, its Colleges and Public Buildings;" large Paper Proofs on India Paper, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

FIFTY-NINTH AUCTION SALE.

50,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1868.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's sales room, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, noon,

50,000 TONS

of coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March, 1868.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

By HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &C., &C.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, marble-top cottage suites, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, crockery, glassware, &c., &c. Also about thirty fine gilt-frame, French-plate pier, mantel and oval mirrors. Also a private library of standard and miscellaneous books.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER,
of the late firm of MINER & SOMERVILLE,
No. 39 Nassau-st. and
No. 82 5th-av.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on MONDAY, 2d of March, at 10½ o'clock, at the Verandah Hotel, corner of Houston and Crosby sts., the entire contents of the above hotel. Particulars in time. By order of the assignees.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 E. R.:
3,242 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
442 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig *Maria*, from Palermo.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF NINETY-TWO valuable lots on 8th and 9th avs., 124th, 125th, and 126th sts., being part of the estate of J. R. Walter, deceased.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity building,) by order of Ann Walter, executrix:

Entire block, bounded by 8th and 9th avs., 124th and 125th sts., sixty-four lots.

125th-st., southwest corner 9th-av., seven lots.

125th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 10th-av., fourteen lots.

9th-av., northeast corner of 125th-st., ten lots.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten ₩ cent. on day of sale; two-thirds to remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance April 1st.

Book maps now ready at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JACOB COLE, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF THE United States Court—in bankruptcy—of the entire stock of manufactured goods, raw material, steam engines, boilers, machinery, old iron, &c.; also the real estate and factory buildings, lately belonging to the American Waterproof Cloth Company, situate in Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) New-York, and in Bridgeport, Connecticut. The property in Williamsburg will be sold on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.; sale of the real estate at 12 M.

The property in Bridgeport will be sold on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and the real estate will be sold at 12 M.

Catalogues are now ready at the office of Chas. Jones, Esq., Assignee, No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of F. C. Nye, Esq., Attorney, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y.; also at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

W. W. BACKUS, Auctioneer.

THREE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSES ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS AT AUCTION.—W. W. BACKUS will sell ON THE PREMISES on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, three new brown-stone front houses in State-st., south side, between Clinton and Court sts., commencing 104 feet west of Court-st. These houses are built by days' work in the most substantial manner, the walls being twelve inches to the roof, and contain all the modern improvements. They are in a first-class neighborhood, convenient to Wall-st., South and Fulton Ferries, and will be open for inspection until day of sale. Title perfect. Terms easy, and will be made known at time of sale. For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE ON LEXINGTON-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors:

LEXINGTON-AV.—The elegant first-class house and lot known as No. 269 Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts., on the crown of Murray Hill, said to be the highest point but one in the City. The house has been built about 7 years, is four stories, with a high stoop and basement, and the fourth story is finished as a picture gallery, with the proper fixtures. The house has all the modern improvements, and solid rosewood doors in the parlors. Lot 24.8x100.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STORE AND LOT, NO. 373 WASHINGTON-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The five-story and basement brick building and lot situate on the easterly side of Washington-st., about fifty feet south of Beach-st., and known as No. 373 Washington-st.; the building is in good order, substantially built, with 16-inch walls, and is in every respect a first-class storage store; lot 25x70 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 30TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 30TH-ST.—The three-story, high-stoop, brick house and lot situate on the northerly side of 30th-st., 100 feet east of Lexington-av., and known as No. 133 East 30th-st. Lot 20x98.9 feet. The chandeliers, gas fixtures and portable furnace will be sold with the premises.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 67th-st., near Hamilton Park. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

By order of the Third-av. Railroad Company:

67TH-ST.—7 lots on the north side of 67th-st., commencing 275 feet east of 3d-av., near Hamilton Park.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 1ST-AV. AND 79TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

1ST-AV.—3 lots on west side of 1st-av., commencing on the corner of 77th-st.

79TH-ST.—(100 feet wide) 3 lots on the southerly side of 79th-st., 250 feet west of 1st-av.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY virtue of the authority vested in me as assignee of the estate of GEORGE McGINLY, bankrupt, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at Savannah, Ga., the furniture, appointments and good-will contained in the hotel known as the "Screven House," situate in Savannah, Ga., is of modern build, and has just been placed in perfect repair at an outlay of $20,000; it contains 85 bedrooms, many en suite; is furnished throughout with new black walnut, marble-topped furniture and fine carpetings; invoices of the furniture and stock exceed $60,000; office has marble-tiled flooring; patent bell enunciator, and the hotel throughout has every convenience found in the best northern hotels. The Screven House is pronounced by all visitors the finest finished and best conditioned hotel south of Baltimore. Business good and improves as the hotel becomes better known. Lease of the building for a series of years can be obtained on favorable terms. Private proposals will be received up to day of sale. For further particulars address

A. N. WILSON, Savannah, Ga., Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GALEN A. CARTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH L. SMITH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES COHEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CALEB D. GILDERSLEEVE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. SHULTS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 24, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS D. MYERS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Morris D. Myers, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1868.
f24-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. VERMEULE, a Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John D. Vermeule, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 22d day of February, 1868.
f24-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE HOFFMANN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George Hoffmann, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1868.
f24-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL A. BEEKMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel A. Beekman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 21st day of February, 1868.
f24-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JOSE ANTONIO PESANT and EMILIO PUIG, Bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jose A. Pesant and Emilio Puig, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1868.
f17-1aw3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM OKELL, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Okell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Odle Close, Register in Bankruptcy, Whiteplains, in the State of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1868.
f17-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. BALLOU, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry S. Ballou, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1868, a 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1868.
f17-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD MARSH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Richard Marsh, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1868.
f17-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILANDER W. STEBBINS, Bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Philander W. Stebbins, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f17-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss:—At the City of Newburg, in said district, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of ALEXANDER DARRAGH, of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN U. NOE, of Newburg, N. Y.,
f10-1aw3wM Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL A. CUCK, a bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel A. Cuck, of Red Hook, in the County of Dutchess, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Dec. 6, 1868.

ROBT. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.
f10-1aw3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER FINCK, Bankrupt:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Christopher Finck, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district.—Dated at Jersey City, Feb. 12, 1868.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
f17-1aw3wM* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDMUND COFFIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a partner in the firm of "Coffin & Haydock," who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES L. STRAW, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM M. KIRK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Cowley & Kirk, of New-York City, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN LEE HORTON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN WICE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES L. DAYTON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 23, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW A. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Matthew A. Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1868.
f10-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN N. ELMORE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John N. Elmore, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 8th day of February, 1868.
f10-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL J. NASH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel J. Nash, of North Castle, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated White Plains, New-York, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
f10-1aw3wM White Plains, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELI HUNT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Eli Hunt, of Clarkstown, in the County of Rockland and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, N. Y., the 29th day of December, A. D. 1867.

JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
f10-1aw3wM White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SUMNER W. BENNETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sumner W. Bennett, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868. RICHARD AMERMAN, Assignee.
f10-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS O. CANDEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius O. Candee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of January, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f10-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS BACH, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lewis Bach, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f10-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS W. HOUCHIN, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas W. Houchin, of the Town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at White Plains, New-York, the 30th day of September, A. D., 1867.

JOHN F. HENRY, Assignee,
f10-1aw3wM* No. 21 Park-row, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT M. FIELD, Jr.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. Southern District of New-York, at the City of New-York, the 15th day of February A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert M. Field, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. JOHNSTON, Assignee,
f17-1aw3wM* No. 150 Bowery.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. ROGERS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles M. Rogers, of Cold Spring, in the County of Putnam and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, N. Y., the 13th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
f24-1aw3wM White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARDIL B. RAYMOND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ardil B. Raymond, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868.

C. ST. JOHN SEYMOUR, Assignee.
GEORGE P. HOWE, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York. f10-1aw3wM*

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL Protestant infant's nurse; can take charge from birth, and is most reliable to take charge of the nursery; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOtels, boarding-houses supplied with first-class servants, City or country; cooks of all kinds, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, young girls for housework, &c. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands boning and larding; is a good baker; good City references; understands all kinds of desserts and jellies. Call for two days at No. 163 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH-woman as thorough cook for a boarding-house, or would cook, wash and iron in a private family; also a young American woman as chambermaid, for City or country; best of reference. No 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSIONal cook, one who thoroughly understands French, English and American cooking, such as pastry, breakfast and desserts of all kind; can give the best of City reference from her employer. Apply at 415 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid or to do general housework; no objection to the country; best of references. Call for two days at No. 1,414 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman to do light chamberwork and fine washing, or would take charge of grown children; will be highly recommended. Apply to No 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook; can bone and lard; understands her business thoroughly; best of reference. No. 102 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN nurse and seamstress a situation; she would do chamberwork, &c. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH WOman as first-class cook in a private family; is experienced in every style of cooking and baking; best of City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, who is a good needle-woman, a situation; she would do chamberwork, &c. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; is an excellent cook; has unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAker, work by the day or week; is a Protestant; City references as to capability. Call at No. 527 3d-av., near 38th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, work by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 341 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a Protestant man as waiter who has had long experience as butler in Europe and this country; thoroughly understands his business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at GINTY'S, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener, or coachman and gardener; understands greenhouse and grapery; the wife as cook, chambermaid or waitress; understands her business in all its branches; the best reference. Call at No. 70 Allen-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; has no incumbrance but himself and wife; is fully competent in the business; taking care of grapries and such; both are Scotch; best of reference given. Address THOS. MUN, Woodbridge, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a good, steady man, who held similar situations for several years; can drive well and take care of horses and carriages; has first-class reference. Call or address J. K., No. 55 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced practical gardener, who can force fruits, flowers and vegetables to great perfection; is married, and can give the best City reference. Address L. G. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A WAITERMAN OR VALET, with four years' City reference, a situation either in country or City; he is master of his business; understands preparing salads, &c., &c. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman; understands gardening; good reference from last employer; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 225 West 29th-st., or address A. P. A., care of J. Clark.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN a situation as coachman and assist in the garden; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at GINTY'S, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th streets.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A married man. Apply to A. BRIDGEMAN, No. 876 Broadway.

FARMER.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, WITH two in family, who has a practical knowledge of farming in all its branches; also, the raising of stock; can mow by machine; is open for engagement on the 1st of April. He can be seen or communicate with his present employer, LEVI FEWELLEN, Esq., Yorktown, Pines Bridge, Westchester Co., N. Y.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPer a situation in a wholesale house; has many years' experience as bookkeeper and correspondent; best of City reference furnished. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A SITUATION in an office by a young man who has had some experience; salary no object. Address C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE CITY, A LADY'S MAID; also nurse and seamstress, excellent cook; also seamstress for the country, and English, Scotch, American, German, Irish; excellent situations ready, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HELP FOR THE SUFFERING.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, as its friends well know, studiously avoids all obtrusion of itself on public notice, so long as the voluntary offerings meet the claims made upon it. Unhappily, its outlays now far exceed its receipts, which would not probably be the case, were the extent of the present destitution and distress generally known.

The frequent touching public appeals of individual sympathy in behalf of a few families, should be multiplied a thousandfold, to adequately depict the amount and character of the destitution now receiving aid from this charity. But, such detail being impracticable, or, if practicable, in the judgment of the Board inexpedient, it must suffice to say, that there has been no such pressure since the memorable Winter of 1855. This fact the records of this Association, verified by nearly four hundred gratuitous visitors, who are daily conversant with scenes of poverty and wretchedness, unanimously attest.

Up to the present time it has aided 13,932 families, containing 42,823 persons, and there are now on its relief list 5,224 families numbering 20,923 persons; and despite the exercise of the wisest discrimination, until the Spring business revives, want and destitution will increase.

And the character of the applicants is not less remarkable than their number. They are mostly worthy mechanics, laborers, clerks, widows, &c., with dependent families, who through failure of employment and other unavoidable causes, are now compelled to ask for aid, who never asked before; and they must be promptly relieved or suffer and perish.

Such being the alternatives, help must come, or the relief now given must cease; and it must come quickly—for delay is distress and starvation. Nor will a stinted pity meet the present urgency. The outlays so far exceed the contributions, that $15,000 beyond the ordinary receipts will be required for February.

Contributions may be sent to the President, James Brown, No. 59 Wall-st.; to the Treasurer, Robert B. Minturn, No. 78 South-st.; to the Corresponding Secretary, Robert M. Hartley, office No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place; or to any of the authorized collectors or officers, who will supply contributors with tickets and the Directory.

JAMES BROWN, President.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Cor. Secretary.

NEW-YORK, February, 1868.

N. B.—The duly authorized collectors are furnished with a Ward Book, signed by the Advisory Committee, and countersigned by the Corresponding Secretary, R. M. Hartley.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

NOTICE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE COLLEgiate Reformed Dutch Church, under authority from the Metropolitan Board of Health, intend removing the human remains interred in their cemetery, bounded by Houston, Forsyth and Eldridge sts., to Cypress Hill Cemetery, commencing about the 16th of March next. Persons having friends interred therein, and who desire to take charge of the same, will please apply on or before that date at the Treasurer's office of said Church, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 6, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BY THE FIRE IN NO. 51 FRONT-ST. on the 11th inst. we had 1,000 barrels of flour burned up, on which we had effected insurance in the American Fire Insurance Company of this City. On the 20th we presented bill for same, with proof of loss, and this day we have to acknowledge receipt of payment for bill as rendered, less 60 days' interest.

HENRY W. SMITH & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1868.

A.—GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECtacles and Eye Glasses. Preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA....................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA....................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
MANHATTAN....................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
HELVETIA, CUTTING..............SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..............SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE..............SATURDAY, Mar. 14
ERIN, FORBES..............SATURDAY, Mar. 21
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
PALMYRA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, April 1
Chief cabin passage..............$150
Second cabin passage.............. 80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.............. 165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
TRIPOLI..............Feb. 26
ALEPPO..............March 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..............$80 Gold.
Steerage..............$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, March 7.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24
CITY OF BOSTON..............SATURDAY..Feb. 29
CITY OF ANTWERP..............SATURDAY..Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax)..............MONDAY....Mar. 9
CITY OF LONDON..............SATURDAY..Mar. 14
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, April 18.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, March 7.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III....ROUSSAN.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, April 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 27.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 5 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..............Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..............Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..............Capt. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..............Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
The steamship
GENERAL GRANT,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 29,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEORGE WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 27.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 5.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Feb. 29—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA,

VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The favorite Steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston, direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 7.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves..SATURDAY, Feb. 29
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 7
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Feb. 25.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 3.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 28.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 6.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
The SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.—The steamship CUBA will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passengers leaving New-York on the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents,
No. 16 Spear's wharf, Baltimore.

FOR FLORIDA PORTS, DIRECT.—THE first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, will positively sail for Fernandina on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River. Through bills of lading given to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. Freight and passage office, No. 174 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LOST AND FOUND.

PICKED UP ADRIFT IN THE EAST River, a CANAL BOAT. Owners can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. No. 69 South-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. [illegible] send for a circular.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 630 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—FOR SALE, THE four-story brown-stone front house, No. 145 East 34th-st., built by day's work by the present occupant for his own use, handsomely frescoed and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house in 1st-st., near 1st-av., $9,250. One near Bowery, $10,000. 3d-st., near 2d-av., $14,000. 6th-st., near 2d-av., $14,500. Rivington, near Bowery, $13,750.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, on West 22d-st.; price $20,000. Also a large number of others ranging in price from $7,500 to $80,000. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

CORNER LOT AND TWO BUILDINGS for sale at $15,000, No. 46 Baxter-st., corner of Leonard-st. GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney, No. 19 William-st.

FIVE FOUR-STORY HIGH-BASEMENT brick houses, 2d-av., between 4th and 7th sts., from $20,000 to $22,000 each. One in St. Mark's-place, $18,000.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

FOR SALE—IN 6TH-AV., NEAR WAVERLEY-place, a three-story brick house, about 22x75. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOTS ON THE BOULEVARDS, CENTRAL Park, 8th, 5th, Madison, 3d and 2d avs., for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, IN FRANKLIN-av., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., four new three-story basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia-brick houses, brown-stone basements and trimmings; all improvements; terms easy. Inquire at the buildings, or of BILLIN & SON, builders, No. 288 Navy-st., after 6 o'clock in the evening.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, ON OXFORD-ST., near Dr. Cuyler's Church, a four-story brown-stone house, 23 feet front, 15 rooms; modern improvements; complete order. Apply to BALDWIN & REEVE, No. 4 Greene-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE-FRONT houses on Brooklyn Heights. [See auction sale by W. W. BACKUS, for Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, in another column.]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CO-OPERATION IN BUILDING.

Several gentlemen of Presbyterian and Congregationalist belief will, during the ensuing Summer, build for themselves residences on an avenue in New-Jersey, within an hour of New-York, in an elevated healthy location. The avenue crosses the railroad by a bridge, consequently there are desirable building places immediately up to the station, all commanding fine distant with beautiful near views, are free from nuisance or disagreeable objects, and certain to remain so. Surrounded by good church and school privileges already established and very accessible, and convenient for gentlemen doing business in New-York. These men control the land on the best side of this avenue, from the railroad station out to the distance of half a mile, and for the purpose of securing desirable sidewalks and other improvements, offer what themselves do not occupy in lots of about two acres to substantial men whose families will make good society and who will erect residences thereon worth from $4,000 to $6,000, and to such only. Arrangements have been made whereby those taking these lots may save the profits of middle men in building, but none will be compeled to avail themselves of this privilege.

It is evident to every one building thereon that it will be a good business operation, since each will reap the enhancing influence of the simultaneous building of all. It is believed that in the location healthfulness, accessibility, fine views, freedom from nuisance, and economy of coöperation, there is here afforded an opportunity to secure a pleasant home at a moderate price rarely to be met. On the avenue five houses will certainly be up by next Autumn, and we have reason to believe the whole half mile will be built upon within that time. Any wishing further information may address CO-OPERATION, Box No. 140 *New-York Times* Office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, offer, at private sale, on the Grand Boulevard, beautiful villa and six acres of land at Manhattan Heights, with stable and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, with one of the finest views on the island. This property will not be cut into by the streets, as now laid out by the City maps; (see map in the New-York *World*, Feb. 15, between 136th and 138th sts., Boulevard and 12th-av.) Apply at the office, No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, IN THE VILLAGE of West Farms—A beautiful cottage with eight rooms, fronting the river; lot 50x150 feet, with abundance of fruit and shade. Apply to F. R. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FORDHAM, A first-class house, with modern improvements, and carriage-house, together with about thirty lots of land, beautifully situated. For particulars apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 336 Broome-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., 12 MILES FROM City, a new first-class stylish residence, 12 rooms; all modern improvements; one acre fruit and shade trees; finely located near Park and depot; terms easy. Inquire at the drug-store, or of SAMUEL MOORE.

STAMFORD—PLACES IN AND AROUND Stamford Village, at $8,000 to $30,000 and upward. A splendid place in the village at $40,000; very cheap at that. A few places to let at $700 to $2,500. ELBERT WHITE, Summer-st., Stamford, Conn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HOME WANTED BY A SINGLE GENtleman in a private family, who know they don't have to move May 1 next; he wants a good room, well furnished, hot and cold water and a good sized closet, with full or partial board; first-rate references given. Address GOODHUE, Box No. 3,574 General Post-office.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, No. 352 West 15th-st., (near 8th-av.,) to let without board; neighborhood good. Terms moderate.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For laying crosswalk across West-street, at the north side of West Tenth-street.
2. For laying crosswalk across West-street, from the north side of Christopher-street to Pier No. 51.
3. For laying crosswalk across West-street, to Pier No. 44.
4. For building sewers in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
5. For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues.
6. For building sewers in Willet-street, between Grand and Houston streets, and in Division-street, between Essex and Jefferson streets.
7. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1. The east side of West-street and the north side of West Tenth-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West-street and West Tenth-street.
2. The east side of West-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West and Christopher streets, and the north side of Christopher, from said corner to a point half way between Weehawken and Washington streets; also both sides of Weehawken-street, from Christopher to a point half way to West Tenth-street.
3. The east side of West-street, from Spring to Charlton.
4. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenues; also both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets.
5. Both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.
6. Both sides of Willett-street, from Grand to Houston; also both sides of Division-street, from Essex to Jefferson street, and both sides of Norfolk-street, to the extent of one hundred and five feet from Division-street.
7. Both sides of Seventieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
8. Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 13, 1868. }

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

REWARDS.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN }
POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1868. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Police, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid from the Metropolitan Reward Fund to the person or persons who may furnish information which shall lead to the detection and arrest and the conviction of the crime of felonious homicide of the person who killed Thomas F. Lavell, a conductor on car No. 101 of the Seventh-av. Railroad, on the evening of Monday, the 17th of February, 1868, on Church-st., near Chambers-st., in the City of New-York.
THOMAS C. ACTON, President.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TO LET,
the fine large offices, second-story front, of the marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway; also, third and fourth floor and basement offices. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FORDHAM PROPERTY TO LEASE.

THE COUNTRY-SEAT OF THE LATE PETER LORILLARD,
consisting of about
400 ACRES.
On it are
STABLES, GARDENERS', FARMERS', AND SHEPHERDS' HOUSES,
in addition to
THE MANSION HOUSE,
which is very large, thoroughly furnished, has gas and water, and all the modern improvements of a first-class country house.
THE GREENHOUSE AND GRAPERIES
are all in perfect order.
It can be divided, if required, into
THREE SEPARATE PLACES,
each with
HOUSES, BARNS, STABLES, &c., &c.
The attention of horse-breeders is respectfully called to this very desirable place. Its close proximity to the JEROME PARK, together with its very extensive stable accommodations, offer unusual inducements to owners of stock. Immediate possession given. Apply to
P. LORILLARD, No. 16 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, FRONTing the Harlem River, a handsome country place; extensive grounds; large furnished house with modern conveniences; barns, stables and carriage-house; garden with every variety of fruits; four miles north of Central Park; one mile from Fordham depot, on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

A FINE FLOOR ON BROADWAY TO let, (2d, 3d or 4th story,) at No. 245, next door to Importers' and Traders' Bank, at the corner of Murray-st.—opposite the open square in front of the City Hall—and one of the best localities in the City; size of floor, 25x114 feet, with L on Murray-st., 25x12½. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ON TODT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, one hour from Wall-st., a gentleman's residence, containing every convenience of a city house, completely furnished with elegance and taste; garden, stables, 12 acres of land, and a magnificent view of ocean and Sandy Hook. VAN ZANDT BROS., No 56 Wall-st.

OFFICE TO LET—THE WHOLE FIRST floor No. 15 Centre-st., now occupied as a saloon, next to the corner of Chambers-st.; will be put in repair; suitable for a public office. Apply to
DAVID WOLFE BRUCE,
No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, AN ELEgant three-story and basement house, No. 1 Belmont-place, Bergen, including a carriage-house and stable; ten minutes from Jersey City by horse-cars; rent $500. Apply at No. 308 West-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 56TH and 57th sts., two handsome new four-story brownstone houses, with all the modern improvements and in complete order; are suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—TO LET, the entire second floor of building No. 14 Broad-st., directly over the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. Apply to BABCOCK BROS. & CO., No. 14 Broad-st.

TO LET—ON FULTON-ST. AND BEST PART of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, several desirable stores and the upper part of one large brown-stone building on Fulton-st., suitable for business purposes. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

TO LET—NO. 214 BOWERY, BETWEEN Spring and Prince, house and store 100x25, store and building covering the whole lot; rent $6,500. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—(IMMEDIATE POSSESsion) the four-story brown-stone house No. 23 West 45th-st., near 5th-av.; bill up till let. A. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-place, near 12th-st., with parlors on first floor, 22x75 feet; suitable for a club or business purposes.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT HEMPstead, Long Island, within five minutes' walk of the depot; rent, $800. Apply to DANNAT & BROTHER, lumber yard foot of Broome-st., East River.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ADVANTAGEOUS business corner, Peck-slip and South-st., will be let for any business except the sale of liquors.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER—WELL LIGHTED CORNER rooms, 50x50, 25x50, corner Centre and Howard sts.; heated with steam. Apply to GEORGE WALKER, No. 180 Centre-st., corner Hester.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—AT GREENWICH, CONN., HOUSES, furnished or unfurnished. HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 336 Broome-st., from 10 to 2.

TO LET—NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORsyth; stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to
OLIVER MOWBRAY, in the store.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GOOD DWELLING, partly furnished, near depot, to rent; thirteen rooms; $1,000 per year. W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF years, a large store on Newark-av., Jersey City. Inquire on the premises, No. 64.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER, A furnished country residence, with good outbuildings and five or ten acres of land, within 1½ hours' ride of the City. Address, with particulars, J. R., Box No. 1,639 Post-office, New-York.

APARTMENTS WANTED—BY A SMALL family, no children, American, two rooms and a bedroom, with conveniences for housekeeping, within 30 minutes of City Hall; rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address K., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE (seven or eight rooms) in a desirable locality not above 30th-st., by a private family. Address, stating terms and location, X., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A RESPONSIble tenant, a three-story dwelling-house with all improvements; will rent or lease. Address, with full particulars, S. A. E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED IN EXCHANGE of a well-established first-class business in the best location on Broadway; houses or lots in City or vicinity preferred. Apply at No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM, TO HIRE OR work on shares; would prefer one well stocked. L. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

STOCK OF GENERAL DRY GOODS TO exchange for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

LECTURES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—A lecture will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of Post No. 36, by Rev. E. P. RAE. Subject: *The Romance of Cavalry Life.*
J. W. MARSHALL, Post Commander.
A. A. SCHEIDLER, Post Adjutant.

NEW-YORK DIVISION NO. 1, S. OF T.—Capt. CHARTERS, of Brooklyn, will address a public temperance meeting, held under the auspices of New-York Division No. 1 Sons of Temperance, at the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, near Varick-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1868. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commences at 8. Admission free.

LECTURE.—REV. DR. TOMKNIS, OF LONDON, will deliver a lecture on *Our Duty at the Present Crisis in the World's History*, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, before the Bloomingdale Lyceum, Broadway, corner of 100th-st. THOMAS PETERS, D. D., President.

MEETINGS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY will be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-st., on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 7½ P. M.
Matters of the utmost importance will be offered for consideration of the meeting.
D. V. FREEMAN, President.
JOHN MERCHANT, Secretary.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—THE annual meeting for the election of officers will be held at No. 58 Madison-av., on MONDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
ROBT. H. BROWNNE, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO SECONDhand Cornish boilers, six feet diameter by twenty-seven feet long, for sale cheap. Apply to CURTIS & SHAPTER, Nos. 209 and 211 Franklin-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LA GRANGE—NORMA.
Positively three last nights
prior to their departure for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington of the
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock,
NORMA.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE in her greatest impersonation, that of NORMA.
Miss McCULLOCH, Sigs. MASSIMILIANI, SUSINI, NICOLAO.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 26.
first appearance of the world-renowned German basso,
JOSEPH HERRMANS,
in Meyerbeer's grand opera,
ROBERT IL DIAVOLO.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Miss ISABELLA McCULLOCH, Sigs. BRIGNOLI and JOSEPH HERRMANS.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
THURSDAY, Feb. 27, Brooklyn Academy of Music.
SATURDAY, Feb. 29, last Grand Gala Matinee.
Seats can be secured for either of the last three opera nights at the box office of the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..............Lessee and Director.
Mr. Bateman has the honor to announce
THE RETURN TO NEW-YORK
of the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
after a most brilliantly successful sojourn in
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA,
where the metropolitan indorsement
by the fashion, wit, taste and culture of society
has been heartily reindorsed
BY MANY THOUSANDS OF ADMIRERS,
who have crowded the houses nightly.
The first night of the reproduction will be
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24,
With the original cast as follows:
The Grand Duchess..............Mlle. TOSTEE.
Fritz.....M. GUFFREY | Gen. Boum.....DUCHEME
Prince Paul.....LEDUC | Baron Puck.....LAGRIFFOUL
Baron Grog.....WALTER | Nepomuc.....MONIER
Wanda..............Mlle. DE FELCOURT.
and it will be repeated TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and for the SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1 o'clock,
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE SATURDAY EVENING.
Seats may be secured six representations in advance at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM
SHAKESPEARE,
BY MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that
MRS. KEMBLE
will give a series of
FOUR READINGS
At STEINWAY HALL,
in the following order:
On MONDAY EVENING, March 2,
CORIOLANUS.
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 3,
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
THE TEMPEST.
On SATURDAY MORNING, March 7,
KING LEAR.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. The Morning Reading at 3 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
Tickets for the entire series, with reserved seats, $5.
The sale of tickets for the entire series will begin at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 9 o'clock A. M. Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, and the following days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

SACRED CONCERT,

IN THE
SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH,
(Rev. Dr. ROGERS,)
5th-av., corner 21st-st.,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE ENTIRE
"THIRD, OR IMPERIAL MASS,"
OF HAYDN,
Together with other selections of the best character, will be performed. The whole under the direction of
Mr. E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist of the Church.
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist, will also assist.
Tickets, $1 each.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1868,
GRAND CONCERT.
Mme. ELIZA LUMLEY, Prima Donna.
Mme. CAMILLA URSO, Violinist.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the hall on the evening of the concert.

STEINWAY HALL.

DU CHAILLU'S LECTURES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.
SECOND LECTURE.
Subject: "A Journey to the Cannibal Country, Elephant Hunting, Serpents, &c.; Cape Lopez, Slave Barracoons."
Tickets of admission $1; can be had at all the principal music stores and at the ticket office of the hall. Doors open at 7, lecture commences precisely at 8 o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, THIRD and LAST LECTURE: "The Negro Tribes of Equatorial Africa; Types and Races of Mankind."

THE CHARITY BALL WILL BE HELD at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY, the 24th of February, under the following management, of whom tickets may be obtained at $5 each:

Mrs. WILLIAM ASTOR,
Mrs. LL'D ASPINWALL,
Mrs. AVERELL,
Mrs. D. F. APPLETON,
Mrs. D. B. ALLEN,
Mrs. ABECASIS,
Mrs. WM. H. APPLETON,
Mrs. BARLOW,
Mrs. BARRIL,
Mrs. BELMONT,
Mrs. JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
Mrs. G. L. BEECKMAN,
Mrs. JOHN R. BRADY,
Mrs. JAMES BROOKS,
Mrs. J. F. BUTTERWORTH,
Mrs. WM. T. BLODGETT,
Mrs. A. H. BARNEY,
Mrs. WALTER H. BURNS,
Mrs. JOHN BIGELOW,
Mrs. BURNHAM,
Mrs. LEWIS B. BROWN,
Mrs. GEO. BELL,
Mrs. CAYLUS,
Mrs. CHICKERING,
Mrs. EDWARD CLARK,
Mrs. CONSTANT,
Mrs. EDWARD COOPER,
Mrs. W. CHAMBERLAIN,
Mrs. EDWARD CHACE,
Mrs. S. CALLENDER,
Mrs. CORLIES,
Mrs. ED. H. COSTER,
Mrs. WM. T. COLEMAN,
Mrs. COLVILL,
Mrs. DAV. CRAWFORD,
Mrs. R. L. CUTTING, Jr.,
Mrs. H. DELAFIELD,
Mrs. R. O. DOREMUS,
Mrs. HENRY DUDLEY,
Mrs. W. P. DINSMORE,
Mrs. E. D. DIBBLE,
Mrs. DUDLEY FIELD, Jr.,
Mrs. FREMONT,
Mrs. FORSYTH,
Mrs. H. FALES,
Mrs. HORACE FULLER,
Mrs. W. S. GURNEE,
Mrs. C. K. GARRISON,
Mrs. E. T. GERRY,
Mrs. ALFRED GRYMES,
Mrs. G. W. GRAY,
Mrs. W. A. HADDEN,
Mrs. G. G. HAVEN,
Mrs. ALEX. HAMILTON,
Mrs. R. S. HONE,
Mrs. HENRY HILLS,
Mrs. F. E. HOWE,
Mrs. E. S. HIGGINS,
Mrs. JAS. HARRIMAN,
Mrs. HARBECK,
Mrs. RICHARD HUNT,
Mrs. HOLLINS,
Mrs. JOHN A. HADDEN,
Mrs. CHAS. H. ISHAM,
Mrs. G. A. JONES,
Mrs. L. W. JEROME,
Mrs. J. D. JONES,
Mrs. LOUIS JAY,
Mrs. E. JUSTH,
Mrs. WM. KINGSLAND,
Mrs. EDWIN LUDLOW,
Mrs. PH. LIVINGSTON,
Mrs. E. A. LIVINGSTON,
Mrs. LAZARUS,
Mrs. J. T. LIVINGSTON,
Mrs. LE VERT,
Mrs. A. B. MOTT,
Mrs. D. C. MURRAY,
Mrs. McCORMICK,
Mrs. MATHEWS,
Mrs. MOUNT,
Mrs. E. H. MILLER,
Mrs. JOSEPH MARIE,
Mrs. GEO. W. McLEAN,
Mrs. F. H. MACY,
Mrs. J. R. MARSHALL,
Mrs. McKINLEY,
Mrs. MEERT,
Mrs. GORDON NORRIE,
Mrs. CHAS. H. NEILSON,
Mrs. OELRICHS,
Mrs. CHAS. O'CONOR,
Mrs. H. PALMER,
Mrs. H. PARISH,
Mrs. J. PYNE,
Mrs. EDW. PIERREPONT,
Mrs. S. PENNIMAN,
Mrs. PONVERT,
Mrs. C. L. PERKINS,
Mrs. JOHN PAINE,
Mrs. CLARKS'N POTTER,
Mrs. EDW. T. POTTER,
Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT,
Mrs. E. RAYMOND,
Mrs. B. RHINELANDER,
Mrs. S. H. ROBBINS,
Mrs. JOHN RILEY,
Mrs. W. G. RAY,
Mrs. DOUG. ROBINSON,
Mrs. F. H. SALTUS,
Mrs. RUSS. STEBBINS,
Mrs. FERD. SUYDAM,
Mrs. J. SCHERMERHORN,
Mrs. R. STUYVESANT,
Mrs. G. T. STRONG,
Mrs. JOHN SHERWOOD,
Mrs. H. A. SMYTHE,
Mrs. EDWD. SNELLING,
Mrs. B. SHEPHARD,
Mrs. E. W. STOUGHTON,
Mrs. A. S. SULLIVAN,
Mrs. AUG. F. SMITH,
Mrs. H. W. SHELTON,
Mrs. G. R. SCHIEFFELIN,
Mrs. TIGHE,
Mrs. WM. TRACY,
Mrs. L. TURNURE,
Mrs. J. H. THOMPSON,
Mrs. VIELE,
Mrs. J. K. WARREN,
Mrs. JOEL WOLFE,
Mrs. M. WARD,
Mrs. WM. WHITNEY,
Mrs. T. G. WALKER,
Mrs. WM. H. WELLS,
Mrs. WM. G. WARD,
Mrs. AUG. WHITING,
Mrs. Gen. WALLIN,
Mrs. MARY WHITNEY,
Mrs. J. L. WALLACK,
Mrs. D. B. WEBB,
Mrs. E. WINTHROP.

Mr. JOSEPH ALSOP,
Mr. L. SEY'R ASHLEY,
Mr. E. H. ANDERSON,
Mr. T. C. ACTON,
Mr. R. BENSON,
Mr. HENRY BURGY,
Mr. WILLETT BRONSON,
Mr. L. BOARDMAN,
Mr. WM. C. BINNS,
Mr. EUGENE BOGERT,
Mr. G. S. BOWDOIN,
Mr. J. T. BRADY,
Mr. WM. B. BEND,
Dr. H. D. BULKLEY,
Mr. C. F. BLAKE,
Mr. JAS. BLEECKER,
Mr. WM. BRIDGE,
Mr. ABM. BININGER,
Mr. HENRY CLEWS,
Mr. LE G. B. CANNON,
Gen. CRAWFORD,
Mr. J. G. COSTER,
Mr. WM. B. COOPER,
Mr. WM. CUTTING,
Mr. HENRY COSTER,
Mr. ALF. W. CRAVEN,
Mr. W. CHESEBROUGH,
Mr. H. CHAPMAN,
Mr. W. CLARKSON,
Mr. WILLIAM DOUGLAS,
Mr. J. GEDDES DAY,
Mr. C. A. DU VIVIER,
Dr. F. DELAFIELD,
Mr. M. L. DELAFIELD,
Mr. E. DELAFIELD, Jr.,
Mr. W. B. DUNCAN,
Mr. F. S. d'HAUTEVILLE,
Dr. G. T. ELLIOT, Jr.,
Mr. M. FOWLER,
Mr. G. P. G. FOSTER,
Mr. G. W. FOLSOM,
Hon. C. G. GUNTHER,
Mr. SHEPPARD GANDY,
Mr. J. G. GRAFTON,
Mr. FRED. GIBERT,
Mr. H. E. GILLILAN,
Mr. G. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Mr. G. G. HOWLAND,
Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS,
Mr. EDWIN HOYT,
Mr. GEO. HOFFMAN,
Mr. WILSON G. HUNT,
Dr. J. J. HULL,
Mr. J. G. HECKSCHER,
Hon. JNO. T. HOFFMAN,
Mr. J. J. HYDE,
Mr. D. E. HAWLEY,
Gen. INGALLS,
Mr. RICH'D IRVING, Jr.,
Dr. WOOLSEY JOHNSON,
Dr. LEE JONES,
Dr. W. W. JONES,
Mr. PEYTON JAUDON,
Mr. C. H. JACQUELIN,
Dr. A. JACOBI,
Mr. H. JOHNSON,
Mr. H. LEROY JONES,
Mr. O. K. KING,
Mr. D. KINGSLAND,
Hon. C. P. KIRKLAND,
Mr. EMILE KINGSLAND,
Mr. BENJ. KNOWER,
Mr. R. J. LIVINGSTON,
Mr. ARTHUR LEARY,
Mr. J. LENTILHON,
Mr. J. BOWERS LEE,
Dr. T. M. MARKOE,
Mr. A. P. MONTANT,
Mr. HENRY MORGAN,
Mr. W. H. McVICKAR,
Maj. A. S. McCOMB,
Mr. MANTON MARBLE,
Mr. W. H. MORRELL,
Prof. NAIRNE,
Mr. G. NATORP,
Mr. WALTON OAKLEY,
Mr. PHILIP M. OAKLEY,
Mr. CHAS. OGDEN,
Mr. JOHN PYNE,
Mr. ARCHIBALD PELL,
Mr. ED. PRIME, Jr.,
Mr. JAS. V. PARKER,
Mr. PHILIPS PHOENIX,
Mr. WM. B. ROGERS,
Mr. L. ROGERS,
Mr. M. O. ROBERTS,
Col. REED,
Mr. H. DEB. ROUTH,
Mr. BENJ. SWAN,
Mr. SELIGMAN,
Mr. JOHN SCHULER,
Mr. E. DEL'D. SMITH,
Mr. B. K. STEVENS, Jr.,
Mr. E. H. STOUGHTON,
Hon. AUGUS'S. SCHELL,
Dr. FOSTER SWIFT,
Mr. DESHA SMITH,
Mr. ISAAC SHERMAN,
Mr. CHAS. E. STRONG,
Mr. C. E. K. SHERMAN,
Mr. W. P. TALBOYS,
Mr. HENRY A. TAILER,
Mr. ALEX. TAYLOR,
Mr. T. E. TOLFREE,
Mr. JULES VATABLE,
Hon. JOHN K. WARD,
Mr. G. B. WARD,
Dr. LOC'D. WOODRUFF,
Mr. THEO. WOOLSEY,
Mr. GEO. P. WETMORE,
Mr. W. WATSON, Jr.,
Col. ALF'D. WAGSTAFF,
Dr. GUS. S. WINSTON.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, }
PRECINCT NO. 26, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1868. }

NOTICE.—COMPANY TO THE CHARITY BALL THIS EVENING, at the Academy of Music, will be admitted at the main entrance on Irving-place. Coaches will approach from the north, through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. to 4th-av. In taking up, coaches will form in the same order established for the delivery of their company. Coachmen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in the line but such as are passed by inspection.
CHAS. H. BRACKETT,
Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Every afternoon and evening this week, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock, the great MORAL DRAMA,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
OR,
LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.
With
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
in her original inimitable personation of
☞ TOPSY ! ☜
As performed by her in the principal cities of America, England, Ireland and Scotland, with the most distinguished approbation.
JUST ARRIVED—
A WHITE ZEBRA,
The only one ever imported.
To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Gianess, Dwarfs, Fat Baby, &c., &c.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S, BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
By request,
EAST LYNNE.
Miss Mary Mitchell, J. W. Albaugh, and an excellent cast.
TUESDAY, first time at this theatre of ROUNDHEADS AND CAVALIERS; OR, LOVE AND LOYALTY.
MONDAY, March 2, Mrs. D. W. WALLER.

STEINWAY HALL.

L. F. HARRISON..............Director
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
THIRD CONCERT THIS SEASON.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1868,
with the following eminent artists:
Miss MARIA BRAINERD,
Miss ALIDA WOOD,
Miss ELLA J. MEYER,
Mr. W. J. HILL,
Mr. GEO. C. DEYO,
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER,
Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. G. W. COLBY,
Mr. JOHN P. MORGAN, Mr. WM. TOBIAS.
Conductor..............Mr. G. F. BRISTOW
THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA, and GRAND CHORUS of the MENDELSSOHN UNION.
The Cantata, by Von Bree, "ST. CECILIA'S DAY" will be performed entire.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..............Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GRAND ACCUMULATION OF ATTRACTIONS!
MONDAY, Feb. 24,
First night of the immensely popular
GREAT EQUINE COMEDY
founded upon John Leech's celebrated Briggs' sketches in PUNCH, performed last season for many successive weeks with unbounded success, and replete with
MOST LUDICROUS INCIDENTS,
introducing several
TRAINED HORSES IN COMIC ROLES
as well as all the exciting scenes of
A REAL RACING EVENT,
entitled
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
Mr. NAT. AUSTIN in his great part of Mr. BRIGGS.
INCIDENTAL TO THE COMEDY:
The newly-fledged member of the Jockey Club—Sporting and Matrimony—Mr. Briggs in search of a steed—His overpowering success—Remarkable characteristics of horses and horse-dealers—Horse on the brain—The road to the race-course—Extraordinary turnout of wealth, beauty and fashion.
GRAND JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
WITH GENTLEMEN RIDERS!
AN UNPARALLELED FIELD!
TREMENDOUS BURST OF SPEED!
TRIUMPHANT FINALE!
The entertainments will commence with
A SUPERB SELECTION OF
EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
the great Russian Athlete, in
NEW AND ASTOUNDING FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
and the entire strength of the
MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
IN ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

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will repeat her
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
Of last week,
"STAGE-STRUCK,"
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THIS EVENING AT 8.
Also, on to-morrow and Wednesday evenings.
POSITIVELY HER LAST NIGHTS.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1; at Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway, and at Macoy's and Schirmer's.

SEVENTH ANNUAL FANCY DRESS

PURIM BALL,

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1868.
Tickets may be obtained of the members and at the office of the Secretary of the Purim Association, A. L. SANGER, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 9.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE,

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, from 9 to 1,
At his beautiful academy rooms,
LYRIC HALL.
Tickets can be obtained from Mr. Trenor at the rooms.

FOURTH CLASSICAL SOIREE

of the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
FOR SEASON OF 1867-68,
AT THE CONSERVATORY HALL,
No. 82 5th-av.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24, 1868,
at 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.
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WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
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PIANOS AND ORGANS—GREAT BARGAINS given for cash; rented and rent applied if purchased; second-hand pianos by Chickering, Stodart, Worcester and others, very low. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 593 Broadway.

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED stock of new and second-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments.
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MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

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(At home or at the Professor's.) COLLEGIATE, COMMERCIAL and LINGUISTIC. LADIES, GENTLEMEN and JUVENILES prepared for American or European colleges, (civil, military, or naval,) or for BUSINESS—The business education comprises: Bookkeeping, correspondence and conversation in two or more languages, besides penmanship, &c. LANGUAGES—English, German, French, Italian, Latin, &c., (grammar, literature, composition and conversation.) Terms—Very moderate for a whole course of four months, for each language, and in proportion for every other subject. Translations promptly and carefully prepared. Apply to PROFESSOR, No. 472 6th-av., (third story,) between 28th and 29th sts. At home before 9 A. M. and after 3 P. M., or at any other hour by appointment.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

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Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

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For supplying Schools with Teachers;
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All Teachers should have the "Application Form."
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MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

S. N. PIKE..............Proprietor
L. F. HARRISON..............Manager
MAX MARETZEK..............Musical Director
Mr. HARRISON, having assumed the management of Grand Opera in Pike's elegant establishment, begs to announce that he has completed arrangements with the following eminent artists, forming an Opera Troupe equal to any in the world:
Mme. PAREPA ROSA,
Miss MINNIE HAUCK,
Signora NATALI TESTA,
Signora ANTOINETTE RONCONI,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Signor EMILIO PANCANI,
Herr THEODORE HABELMANN,
Signor ENRICO TESTA,
Signor GEORGIO RONCONI,
Signor FERANDO BELLINI,
Signor G. B. ANTONUCCI,
Signor NICOLO BARILI,
Signor AMATI DUBREUIL,
and other important artists, with whom engagements are now pending.
THE FIRST GRAND PERFORMANCE
will take place
ON THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 24,
on which occasion will be performed the opera of
NORMA.
with the following powerful cast.
MME. PAREPA ROSA,
the celebrated Prima Donna, who will make her first appearance in opera after her severe illness, and who in consequence of previous engagement cannot appear but for FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
Signora NATALI TESTA,
Signor PANCANI,
Signor ANTONUCCI, &c., &c., &c.
Prices: Admission $1 50
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
Private Boxes $12. Family Circle 75 cents.
For sale at Pike's Opera House, G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT—FAUST.
MISS MINNIE HAUCK,
and all the great artists.
Seats secured from 8 till 6, six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..............WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:45 O'CLOCK.
SIXTH WEEK
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The Piece produced at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
Ending with the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST NIGHTS
of the present series of Popular Plays, on account of
FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1868,
For the first time this season, Oliver Goldsmith's Great Comedy, entitled
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
which will be presented with
Beautiful and Appropriate Scenery, Costumes, Appointments, and the following
STANDARD CAST OF THIS THEATRE:
Young Marlow..............Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Hardcastle..............Mr. John Gilbert
Tony Lumpkin..............Mr. George Holland
Diggory..............Mr. A. W. Young
Mr. Hastings..............Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Jeremy..............Mr. J. C. Williamson
Sir Charles Marlow..............Mr. G. F. Browne
Dick Muggins..............Mr. W. J. Leonard
Tom Twist..............Mr. E. Milton
Stingo..............Mr. W. H. Pope
Jack Slang..............Mr. T. J. Ward
Aminidab..............Mr. E. Cashin
Roger..............Mr. G. White
Miss Hardcastle..............Miss Rose Eytinge
Mrs. Hardcastle..............Mrs. Vernon
Miss Neville..............Mrs. Clara Jennings
Susan..............Miss Fanny Green
TUESDAY, Feb. 25—PAULINE.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
THURSDAY, Feb. 27—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, Feb. 28—"OURS."
SATURDAY, Feb. 29—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES..............Lessee.
GEORGE L. FOX..............Stage Manager.
C. W. TAYLEURE..............Business Manager.
Fourth and last week
OF THE SPLENDID ENGAGEMENT OF
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by
Mr. J. W. COLLIER.
EVERY NIGHT (except Saturday night) and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,
THE PEARL OF SAVOY;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
MARIE..............Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 29,
last performance of
THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Miss Mitchell, Mr. Collier and G. L. Fox in caste.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 29, commencing 1½,
ONLY "PEARL OF SAVOY" MATINEE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission, 50 cents. Engagement for a limited period of that charming actress and popular favorite, Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, who will make her rentree on Monday, Feb. 24, in her great original triple character, the management having been successful in their negotiations with Messrs. Chandos Fulton and Fred. G. Maeder for a revival of their celebrated drama of NOBODY'S DAUGHTER, with original music, tableaux and effects. The Great Gambling Scene, introducing technically, with piquant local allusions, Faro, Keno and Roulette, the implements having been obtained from the principal saloons through the kindness of the proprietors. Grand Tower and London Bridge Scenes. Mr. J. K. Mortimer as Larkspur; Mr. G. C. Boniface as Black Milsom; Mr. G. H. Clark as Victor Carrington; Mr. W. Carlton as Dennis Wayman.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHANFRAU, CHANFRAU,
in De Walden's brilliant modern comedy of
SAM. SAM.
C. T. Parsloe, Jr., and De Walden and the Company.
SATURDAY, FIRST CHANFRAU AND SAM MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE POPULAR ACTOR
MR. J. M. MURDOCH.
THE NEW DRAMA IS NOW READY.

J. M. MURDOCH as REM THE ROMMANY. Miss FANNY THOMPSON, Charming Danseuse.	THE ROMMANY; or, FAITH, HOPE and CHARITY. BOLLOS, MARTIN, COLLINS.	New and Beautiful SCENERY. BRILLIANT TABLEAUX. APPROPRIATE MUSIC. GORGEOUS EFFECTS.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS.

The first entertainment will be given on
TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1868,
in the large hall of the Cooper Union.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER
will assist in the inaugural exercises. For particulars see future advertisements. On business address
J. E. FROBISHER, No. 155 East 18th-st.

"THE ROMANCE OF CAVALRY LIFE." Lecture by Rev. EDWARD P. ROE, Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, THIS EVENING, at 7½. Admission 25 cents.

TICKETS FOR THE CHARITY BALL at the Academy of Music on this EVENING, 24th of February. A few can be had at $5 each, at the music-store of JORDENS & MARTENS, No. 758 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in all special diseases, also nervous and physical debility, speedily and effectually cured by Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway. Consultations strictly private and confidential.

A LADY PHYSICIAN, AT NO. 726 Broadway, cures radically nervous affections of the eye and ear, rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, dyspepsia, catarrh, constipation, colds, lung difficulties, &c. No malpractice.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Ladies can return same day.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular free. All hours.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERcury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

DOCTOR AND MADAME ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

MEXICO.

The French in Mexico—A Chapter of Secret History.

The story of the disgraceful intrigues which characterized the whole course of French intervention in Mexico, from beginning to end, was told last year in a very striking manner in *Fraser's Magazine*. And in a series of articles recently published in the *Revue Contemporaine*, the Count de Karatry supplies a more detailed account of the causes of that intervention, and the financial juggling by which money was procured for the expedition.

Notwithstanding the indignant denial of the French Government in February, 1863, M. de Karatry shows very plainly that the Jecker claims lay at the bottom of the Mexican expedition, and that these claims were such as no honest Government would have supported. In 1857, Comonfort having violated the Constitution, Juarez, as the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, assumed the functions of President of the Republic until a new election could take place. Civil war ensued, and first Zuloaga, and then Miramon, placed themselves at the head of the military faction. In 1859, when Miramon was on the point of bankruptcy, M. Jecker, a Swiss banker, entered into a contract with him on the following terms: The State was to issue bonds for 75,000,000 francs, payable in eight years, and bearing 6 per cent. interest; these bonds were to be received by the Government in the proportion of 20 per cent. on all payments made to it; the holders of old bonds were to be able to exchange them for new bonds on paying 25 per cent. in ready money—that is, the State was to convert a part of its interior debt, and pocket 18,750,000 francs by the transaction. Whatever Miramon's hopes may have been, they were speedily dispelled, for all the money he could get from Jecker & Co. hardly amounted to 3,000,000 francs. Jecker delivered up nearly 2,000,000 francs worth of old bonds, and paid several Government debts with new ones, and, after these payments, which amounted at most to 7,452,140 francs, remained in possession of nearly the whole issue. Two months afterward, Jecker & Co. declared themselves bankrupts for 25,000,000. When the affairs of the house were examined, 68,391,250 francs in bonds were found, which had either never been issued, or which had been returned, and these were taken by liquidators.

Shortly afterward Miramon was put to flight and Juarez proclaimed President, and one of the first acts of the new Government was to declare the contract between Jecker and the rebel Miramon null and void. This led to a declaration by the French Minister that the interests and honor of France were seriously involved in the affair of the Jecker bonds—a declaration which, through French influence, England and Spain also made. The French Minister pointed out that it was a principle of international law that governments should recognize the acts of preceding governments; that France, which had passed through many phases, had always done so, and therefore had the right to press the Jecker claim, which was the only affair capable of creating serious difficulties between the two countries. This dispatch was followed by a demand for 50,000,000 francs, to be redeemed by means of fifteen per cent. levied on the customs.

Juarez, of course, protested against Miramon being regarded as the legal head of the Government. He declared that the Mexican treasury was empty, and he would have sent one of his Ministers over to Paris to solicit the commiseration of France and disclose the penury of Mexico, but money could not be found to defray the expenses of the mission, and France was clamoring now for 60,000,000 in addition to the Jecker claim. At this period 79 per cent. was being levied on the customs at Vera Cruz, and Baron Saligny was demanding 15 for Jecker, which would have left 6 per cent. for the carrying on of the Mexican Government.

The Allies reached Mexico; Juarez rejected the French ultimatum, which Sir Charles Wyke, the British Minister to Mexico, also refused to support. In a dispatch to Lord Russell, Sir Charles said that the French claims would doubtless appear extraordinary to His Lordship, adding:

> "When the Government of Miramon was drawing to a close the house of Jecker lent him $750,000, and received in return bonds, payable at a future date, to the amount of $15,000,000. After this atrocious act Miramon was overthrown and replaced by his rival, Juarez, who was summoned by M. Jecker, then protected by France, to pay the above-mentioned enormous sum, on the ground that he must be held responsible for the acts of his predecessor. Juarez has refused, and his resolution is supported by every impartial person in Mexico. I have always understood that his Government would pay the sum of $750,000, with five per cent. interest, &c. &c."

Lord Russell, on receiving this dispatch addressed a note to the British Minister at Paris, saying that he supposed the Government of the Emperor could not approve of this ultimatum, which demanded the immediate payment of $15,000,000 for $750,000 advanced to a nominal Government on the eve of its fall. Lord Cowley had an interview with M. Thouvenal, which had no satisfactory result. It was decided that no abatement should be made in the claims advanced by the French Government. England and Spain withdrew from the controversy, and the wretched war began which forms so inglorious and disastrous an episode in the history of the Second Empire.

The war commenced, we have now M. de Karatry's exposition of the manner the French Government pursued to obtain money to carry it on, which will be found the most interesting part of the chapter.

France demanded from Mexico for losses sustained by her countrymen 60,000,000 francs, and Baron Saligny was directed to insist on this sum being paid without discussion, and without furnishing any documents in support of individual claims. It is shown that at the commencement of the expedition Mexico owed France about 1,000,000 francs, and some claims which were under consideration, and which Juarez was sincerely desirous to settle. However, the French Government would listen to no explanations, and so the expedition was dispatched, and in course of time drove Juarez from his capital. A Mexican loan became absolutely necessary in consequence of the treaty of Miramar, in which Maximilian was made Emperor of Mexico, and France bound herself to prosecute the enterprise to its successful completion.

The French Minister of Finance saw the difficulties of the undertaking, and that his only chance of success lay in persuading some English capitalist to bring out the loan in London, as Mexican paper launched in the Paris Bourse would be regarded with suspicion. In order to interest John Bull in the expedition, M. Fould determined to settle the claims of English creditors on Mexico. To Maximilian he promised an advance of 8,000,000 francs to enable him to pay his personal debts. That it might not be said that French interests had been neglected, 54,000,000 francs were to be appropriated for the expenses of the expeditionary corps, and 12,000,000 were to be distributed among French subjects having claims on the Mexican Government. The obvious defect of this arrangement was that it heaped new liabilities on an insolvent and distracted country. An English house, Glyn & Co., agreed to issue the loan. Seventeen barrels of gold, weighing 1,000 kilogrammes, were dispatched to Maximilian as part payment of the 8,000,000 francs promised. Glyn & Co. were to have furnished the first advances; but Count de Karatry is of opinion that the money sent to Miramar was taken from the French Treasury. A month later Maximilian accepted the Crown and signed several decrees. One decree ceded the Mexican loan to Glyn & Co.; another directed that 66,000,000 francs should be paid to France for the expenses of the expedition and for French indemnities; and a third consolidated the arrears of the English debt and assured the payment of a coupon. "The English," says M. de Karatry, "were anxious that the loan should succeed; but experience had taught them circumspection." Hardly any money was subscribed in England, and M. Fould was obliged to fall back on French capitalists, and to get the *Credit Mobilier* to take a share of the loan, which thus became Anglo-French or Glyn-Pereire. In spite of every effort this operation met with but limited success, and it was only after the *Credit Mobilier* had spent a large sum of money in keeping up the stock on the Bourse that any considerable portion of paper was disposed of. Nearly the whole weight of the transaction fell upon the *Credit Mobilier*. The net produce of the loan amounted to 95,750,637 francs, and the principal results were that about 27,000,000 was paid to English capitalists, as well as a large sum to Maximilian, and that the Mexican foreign debt was increased by a nominal capital of 250,000,000. As for M. Fould, he received his 66,000,000 in paper, which he could not negotiate. The amount of money raised being totally insufficient to pay outstanding claims, another loan became necessary, more especially as M. Fould had had the imprudence to talk of the 12,000,000 to be devoted to indemnities, as if that sum had actually been paid into the Treasury instead of being represented by unnegotiable paper.

His first operation having signally failed, M. Fould determined to try another. He applied to a number of bankers, and by liberal terms persuaded them to take the new loan on their own responsibility and launch it on the Bourse. The loan was to consist of 500,000 bonds of 500 francs each, which were to be issued at 340, and to bear an interest of 30 francs. Among other advantages offered to subscribers, there were to be lots drawn every six months for 1,500,000 francs, in prizes of various amounts. To the bankers was offered a commission of 10 per cent., or 17,000,000 on the 170,000,000 to be raised. In addition to this, the Government placed at their disposal their immense army of receivers-general, receivers, tax collectors and agents all through the Empire, and the *Comptoir d'Escompte*, which had nothing to do with the loan, was authorized to place the bonds. This official authorization was of the highest importance, as it seemed to imply a sort of Government guarantee. Before the signing of the contract M. Fould, on the demand of the bankers, guaranteed that France would not withdraw its financial and military support from Maximilian until his Empire was firmly established.

M. de Karatry states that though a great many persons were alarmed at the menacing attitude of the United States, the eloquence of M. Rouher, and the assurances of M. Corta, who had just returned from a mission to Mexico, quite led away the general public. As a sample of M. Corta's statements, he asserted that the Custom-house revenues amounted to 100,000,000 francs, the real produce being under 37,000,000. The brilliant pictures drawn of the future of Mexico had their effect, and the 500,000 bonds were taken up in three days. At the date when this loan of 170,000,000 was raised, M. Bonnefons was writing from Mexico to M. Fould, that without counting the 28,000,000 to be paid to Jecker, there was a deficit in the Mexican Treasury of 50,000,000 francs.

The second loan having succeeded beyond all expectation, M. Fould sought to convert the Glyn-Periere stock, a large quantity of which he held, into a second series of bonds enjoying all the advantages of the first series. To effect this he had recourse to M. Pinard and other bankers, who, after raising a great many difficulties, consented to arrange the conversion and to take over the bonds held by the Treasury, for which they were to pay 52,381,000 francs, in monthly installments. It was agreed between the parties that, in case the Mexican Government should be overturned by war or revolution, the contract should fall to the ground. When M. Fould placed his signature to this contract the Government was well aware of the desperate state of the Mexican Empire. It knew, from its own agents, that the Mexican Treasury was empty, and totally unable to meet its engagements, and it had resolved to recall the expeditionary force and to refuse to lend Maximilian another franc. Indeed, very shortly after, it was publicly proclaimed by the Emperor that Maximilian was to be abandoned. Notwithstanding this, however, the influence of the Government was used to push the loan. In May, 1866—this announcement was made in January—the syndicate of bankers resolved, at a meeting, to no longer serve as an instrument of the Government for the placing of "suspected securities." The syndicate had now paid into the Treasury 17,500,000 francs, and it had on its hands 60,000 bonds. It applied to M. Fould for an adjournment of its monthly payments, in the hope that better times might come, and in July the Finance Minister replied to M. Pinard, calling on the bankers to pay up three months' over due. The syndicate answered, referring M. Fould to their mutual agreement. This was the end of the matter until it was carried into the Assembly, and afterward before the courts, where it has not yet been settled.

The result of all this *tripotage*, as far as concerns Maximilian, was that out of 293,000,000 raised in France for the support of his throne he only received 34,000,000. That account is closed. As regards France, M. de Karatry speaks in language, the severity of which is proof that the Press in France is so far free that the writers can have their say if they choose to dare the consequences. He says, "the consequences have been deplorable; public confidence has received a shock which it will take long to recover; many families have been ruined in order to save the equilibrium of a budget; the Government has stooped so low as to sacrifice French citizens in an attempt to vail its political blunders; it has preached falsehood in the Chambers, published it in the *Moniteur*, and placarded it in the Provinces; it made an unjust war on a defenceless Republic, and it was obliged to desert Maximilian in obedience to orders from Washington."

The Robbery of the Treasury of Louisa County, Iowa.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, Feb. 20.

We are informed by William Baker, Esq., from Wapello, that the safe in the office of the Louisa County Treasury was broken open some time during Monday night, and $17,000 in greenbacks and National Bank currency stolen. The Treasurer, Mr. Kremer, was in the office until 11 o'clock that night, and the County Clerk and one or two others passed through the Court-house at about 12 o'clock, on their return from a lodge meeting. The building was entered through a window, and the safe broken open by means of steel wedges, a sledge and a crowbar. The sledge and other tools were taken from a blacksmith-shop near by. From the amount of work done in the short time it is thought that a number of persons were engaged, but nothing definite is known in regard to this. The safe was a large one, and was thought to be burglar-proof. Some two or three years ago an unsuccessful attempt was made to blow open the safe then in the office, and this one was purchased to take the place of the one then damaged. Currency amounting to $20,000 was deposited in another drawer of the safe, which was not found. Whether the thieves supposed they had all, or were pressed for time, of course, is a matter of conjecture. Just about daylight a farmer, residing a short distance from town, came into Wapello with his wagon, and noticed a stranger going out of town. He wore a tan-colored suit, and was carrying a carpet sack. Upon inquiry at the hotels, it was found that no stranger had stayed over night in the place, and the impression is that this man was connected with the robbery. He was traced several miles in the direction of this city, but must have left the main traveled road, as nothing more could be heard of him. A number of citizens of Louisa County are in pursuit, and it is to be hoped the money will be recovered, and the robbers captured. The Treasurer has offered a reward of $1,000 for the money, and $500 for the person or persons by whom it was stolen. The money taken was all public funds.

NATIONAL AND STATE POLITICS.

Kentucky.

Hon. Thomas C. McCreery, the new United States Senator from Kentucky, was born in the County of Daviess, in which he now resides, and has long been recognized in the State at one of the leading men of the Democratic Party. The Frankfort *Yeoman* gives the following brief sketch of his life:

> "In 1839 he entered upon the practice of the law, but in a few years retired from the profession and became a farmer. He continued in this occupation until 1865, when he removed to Owensboro, and resumed the practice of the law. In 1843 he ran as the Democratic candidate for Congress against Hon. Willis Green, one of the strongest men in the State. Harrison's majority in the district had been 3,600; Green was elected by only 234 votes. Two years afterward Mr. McCreery again made the Congressional race against Hon. John H. McHenry, Sr., but was again defeated by a small majority. In 1852 he canvassed the district as elector for Pierce, and, in 1856, was delegate from the Second District to the Cincinnati Convention, which nominated Buchanan and Breckinridge. In 1859 he was supported by his district for Governor in the State Convention which nominated Magoffin and Boyd, receiving its united vote. This, we believe, constitutes his political record. In addition, however, to these services, Mr. McCreery has taken part, more or less, in every important political contest since his entrance into public life. Mr. McCreery may be said to be in the full vigor of body and mind, being 51 years of age, and of fine personal presence. Of large frame, he stands six feet one inch in height, weighing about about 190 pounds. His head is large, his features regular, and his whole physiognomy gives evidence of intellectual force and geniality of temper. As a speaker he has few equals in native eloquence as well as in cultivated diction. With his sound political principles and other qualifications, we are satisfied that he will in all respects prove worthy of the high position which has been accorded him with such gratifying evidences of confidence."

The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* writes from Frankfort that Jesse D. Bright, "who is destined to occupy a prominent and leading position in Kentucky politics," would undoubtedly have been elected had he announced himself as a candidate for the position. Of Mr. Bright's speech in the caucus the same correspondent says:

> "Hon. Jesse D. Bright addressed the chair, and remarked that the flattering manifestation of the confidence and respect of the Democratic members of the Legislature of Kentucky which he had received, bestowed, as it was, without solicitation on his part, as every member would bear him witness, gave him inexpressible pleasure. He would frankly confess to a feeling of ambition and pride which would have rendered it peculiarly gratifying to him to have walked down the aisles of the Senate Chamber to the seat which he occupied for seventeen years, and from which he was ejected by an accidental and tyrannical majority, for opinion's sake; a commission or indorsement from the Democracy of Kentucky, the first-born daughter of the Union, and from which emanated the resolutions of '98. Yet he would on no account consent to do so except as the unmistakable choice of the Democracy of the Legislature. He thought it apparent that Hon. Thomas C. McCreery, of Daviess, was the choice of a majority of the Democratic members. He knew him to be a good man and true, and one who would represent the interests and principles of the Democratic Party with distinguished ability and unwavering fidelity; therefore—thanking most profoundly those who had honored him with their votes and assurances of confidence and respect, which he deemed more intended to compliment the principle of civil liberty and constitutional government, which had been outraged in his person, than one personal to himself—he begged the gentleman who placed his name in nomination to withdraw it."

The Lexington *Statesman* announces that Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth, late member of Congress from Kentucky, has announced his intention of acting in future with the Republican Party. At the late surrender of the Conservative to the rebel Democracy, Mr. Wadsworth refused to be included among the assets of the former.

Alabama.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* calls upon Congress, in view of the result of the late election in Alabama, to desist from its present scheme of military reconstruction, which it characterizes as ungenerous, unjust, unwise and wicked, and to tender to the South, already sufficiently punished, the olive branch of peace. It expresses a sincere desire to see a prompt and peaceful settlement of the great question whose distracting agitation is felt so ruinously in the Southern States, and whose evil influences are fraught with imminent perils to the whole country; and it has this suggestion to offer:

> "Let the people of the Southern States—if not all—at least those who, being pardoned by Congress and the President, have been rendered legally competent to take political action, be authorized by Congress to reassemble in conventions and modify their existing constitutions, by introducing such qualification clause for the suffrage as may be deemed proper and sufficient under the circumstances, to operate prospectively on all citizens without regard to color. Of course no man who now by State law enjoys the suffrage can be deprived of it. It is a vested right of which no suffragan can be despoiled. But let the qualification clause of the Constitution in each State apply for the future to all alike. We confidently believe—though we positively disclaim any authority to speak for others in this matter—that a majority of the white voters in each State can be induced to agree to this in a temper of fraternal compromise, and in recognition of the changed condition of affairs; and we also believe that it would prove perfectly satisfactory to the negroes."

Missouri.

In speaking of a bill for the reorganization of the State militia, now before the Missouri Legislature, the St. Louis *Democrat* expresses surprise that it is objected to because it does not put arms into the hands of the disloyal as well as the loyal, and says:

> "Disloyal persons have no business to bear arms in this or in any other State. They are justly excluded from the exercise of political rights, and there is even greater necessity for shutting them out of that organization upon which the State must rely for the maintenance of its laws in case of insurrection. Disloyal men not only have no reason to expect that they will be trusted, but their own conduct and their constant though braggart boast that they will have 'a free ballot or a free fight' make it the height of folly to arm them for the enforcement of the laws. If the militia organization were strictly confined by law to those who are entitled to vote, it would be just what every disloyal person in the State ought to expect. And it will stand as a conspicuous proof of the malignant treachery of the so-called Conservatives that they demand the arming of disloyal men."

Virginia.

The Richmond *Whig* urges the South to have as little as possible to do with politics in the new era it is entering upon. It reminds them that it was this dabbling in politics that led them, in times past, to neglect their industries, and to hand over to New-England and the Central States all of their business, except that of agriculture, the labor of which was performed mainly by their slaves. The *Whig* says:

> "It is time for us to quit the political field, and employ our energies elsewhere. We are outnumbered and overmastered, and our only hope of acquiring wealth, influence and power, and measuring strength with the North again, is in devoting ourselves to our material industries. This was the source of Northern wealth and power. It will prove the same to us. We died by politics, while they flourished by industry. Let us be warned by our fate and encouraged by their success. We have at present but one great political duty to perform, and that is to do all that we can to rescue ourselves and our posterity from negro rule. Doing that, we should give our time and attention to our material interests, and after a while we shall reassert our sway and hold it by force of numbers as well as of intellect. The secret of empire in these days is force, not moral power or mind. Let us while holding on to these endeavor to secure that."

Wisconsin.

About sixteen hundred delegates attended the Wisconsin Democratic State Convention, in Madison, on Wednesday, representing about two hundred and fifty districts. Fifteen or twenty districts were not represented. A motion to appoint a committee on resolutions was laid on the table, it being declared that no resolutions were needed, although one member had announced that he wanted a chance to denounce the outrages being perpetrated on the country. After the nomination of candidates for Supreme Judges and Electors, and the appointment of delegates to the National Democratic Convention, the delegates were instructed to vote as a unit, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Illinois.

Gen. Logan has written a letter to a friend in Illinois, declining to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of that State. He says that, while he dislikes to refuse any reasonable request of his friends, he has become so deeply interested in the questions that must be settled by this and the succeeding Congress, that he prefers to remain with that body until they are finally disposed of. He says he wants "this Government reconstructed on a basis that will at least allow a loyal man to live in the country."

Connecticut.

The Republicans of New-Haven will open the Spring campaign by a mass meeting in that city, on Wednesday evening next. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is announced as one of the speakers.

California.

Ex-Gov. Jhon Bigler is editor-in-chief of a new Democratic paper called the *State Capital Reporter*, recently started in Sacramento.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Life and Character of George Washington—Sermon by Rev. George W. Woodruff.

Last evening a large congregation listened to a sermon on the "Life and Character of Geo. Washington," delivered in the Seventh-street M. E. Church, near Third-avenue, by the pastor, Rev. Geo. W. Woodruff. The following was the text upon which the discourse was based: "The memory of the just is blessed." (Prov. x., 7.) The reverend gentleman said that he had chosen this passage in the Bible as a pleasant starting point for the tribute of the hour to the memory of George Washington. One hundred and thirty-six years ago this wonderful man was given to the world. He lived 67 years, and for 69 years has been peacefully sleeping at Mount Vernon. The birthday of Washington is yet to be one of the four great national holidays of America. The other three will be Independence day, Thanksgiving day and Emancipation day. The preacher admitted the difficulties of his theme, the chief of which, he said, was the danger of hero-worship. With all his profound veneration for Washington, he would not idolize him. One of the great blunders of the world has been this deification of men. When a great light in the world of politics, or literature, or religion goes out in death, most men are disposed to regard the loss as an irreparable calamity, while the truth is, the death of a champion is often a blessing to the world in throwing back upon the people the necessity for self-direction and control. The world never yet lost a man that it could not afford to lose, and if all the giant men of the world were to die to-day, if all its statesmen and philosophers and poets and historians and teachers were to die to-day, humanity would not be an orphan. Humanity will know no orphanage while God lives! For though the nation were thus deprived of its leaders for a time, the providence of God would soon returnish the Pulpit and the School and the Senate. This hero-worship takes special intensity when the hero is dead. The memory of the First Napoleon is a greater force in France at this hour than the brain of the Third Napoleon. It is the Napoleon that died at St. Helena that is now the Emperor of France. It was his ideas of military despotism and political centralization that overthrew the dynasty of Louis Philippe. After some other illustrations of this thought, the speaker opened the analysis of Washington's character by tracing, first of all, its roots, as found in a well surrounded childhood, and in a young manhood of singular purity and hardy diligence—a childhood and a young manhood deeply penetrated with the religious idea. Having made a full statement of these formative facts in the life of Washington, the speaker invited attention to some of the mighty principles to which this great man made his whole life conform. The first and pervading fact in the character of Washington was his unselfishness, an unselfishness of the highest order; not the generosity of impulse, but the generosity of principle. There was scarcely any impulse about Washington—his nature was thrown into a sterner mould, but he was never selfish. There seemed to be always about him a quiet but utter surrender of his own interests and preferences for the good of others. This feature in the character of the hero was very fully illustrated by a number of facts in his Revolutionary and civil career. And especially was his unselfishness exhibited in the hours of the country's greatest peril. Indeed, there was a certain glory which fell upon Washington in the darkest days which did not seem to envelope him in the days of sunshine. There never was a victory of the Revolution which gave such matchless splendor to the character of Washington, as that disastrous defeat on Long Island, as that dreary passage of the frozen Delaware, or as that terrible Winter at Valley Forge! The most notable point in his life-history was his remarkable patriotism. Next to his God and his conscience, Washington lived for his country! Sacred and profane history were profusely quoted to present some of the most striking instances upon record of love of one's country, special allusion being made to the long roll of heroic men furnished to the world by this young country of ours, and at the head of this grand roll is the name of the hero of the hour. The sermon made the patriotism of Washington to consist of four chief elements: Bravery, integrity, modesty and steadfastnes. And under each of these leading particulars observations were submitted of a kind suggested by the recent history of our own distracted country, and the discourse was closed with an earnest statement that the patriotism of this great man was energised by the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ. Washington clung to his religion to the last, until in the final moment he calmly but triumphantly exclaimed, "I am dying hard, but I am not afraid," and the very last words he uttered were, "all is well!" On the 14th day of December, 1799, this greatest, best American of the eighteenth century, breathed his last, in the blessed assurance of a better life. The memory of Washiogton is the legacy of America. He stands the model man of the continent. The public conscience grows stronger in the presence of his virtues. Dishonesty and unfairness and injustice and treason grow pale as they confront him. To the officers of the Government he is an example of prudence, bravery, integrity and purity, and if his example were followed our leading men would be our good men, and would be a praise and blessing in all the land. To the young men of the country the memory of Washington is a constant inspiration to noble living. And, finally, if any voices reach us from beyond the flood—any word of cheer or caution—we may hear Washington say to his bewildered countrymen: "Beloved Americans! Be true to yourselves, to your opportunities, to justice, and God will never desert you!"

The discourse was ably conceived and delivered, and throughout commanded the utmost attention.

Colored Young Men's Christian Association.

The first anniversary of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association of this City was celebrated at St. Phillip's P. E. Church, in Mulberry-street, last evening. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. John Peterson, from the following text: "Quit yourselves like men." 1 Samuel, iv., 9. After a brief introduction, in which he gave the history of the text, the preacher eloquently set forth the duties of young men in the present age. A young man should give his heart, his affections to God. This was his duty to God; but he had another—duty to country. A man could not be a patriot unless he was morally courageous—unless he was prayerful. He warned his hearers against the traps set for them all over this City, all well designed to seduce fast young men. The Association was designed to save such young men, and it was the duty of its members to invite them into their comfortable rooms, to peruse their beautiful library, and all such efforts must result in great good. They should invite young men from the rooms to church—to any one of the churches represented by the Association—remembering that there was but one church, of which Christ was the ever-living head.

Mr. Aaron F. Potter, President of the Association, read the annual report, from which it appeared that in January, 1867, a few young men conceived the idea of forming themselves into an association which might be instrumental in saving many of their fellows from destruction. On the 22d of February the Association was organized, and on the 1st of April, by the aid of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, comfortably equipped rooms were opened at No. 97 Wooster-street. These rooms had been visited by many young men from the country, and through the various instrumentalities set forth by the Association great good had been accomplished. There were now in the library 275 choice volumes, covering the leading departments of literature, and on the tables were to be found an excellent stock of newspapers and magazines, both home and foreign. The receipts from members' dues for the year amounted to $97, and the receipts from all sources were $762 50. The disbursements were $752 56, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of $10 06.

Rev. B. F. De Costa, Rector of St. Philip's Church, delivered an eloquent address. He said that, viewing all the circumstances, he could hardly resist the impression of regarding the relations of the Young Men's Christian Association to the Church as what might be looked upon as a paradox. That evening the Young Men's Christian Association looked like a satire and sarcasm upon the Church on one hand, and the Church's crown of glory on the other. It was an indication of the inherent weakness of the Church, and at the same time a pledge of her strength. The Church should be an association—a Christian association—where all could meet on the common ground of faith in the redeeming power of Jesus Christ. The Church of God should be a blessed company of all faithful people. Nothing but sectarian differences kept men apart, and the Christian Association came to them to remind them, as it were, of what the church ought to be. The Young Men's Christian Association was therefore a crown of glory to the church, because it showed that after all sectarian differences were but superficial—that the Christian is more than the sectarian. It would be well for the church to heed the voice of that Association, and without exhausting so much of its strength on minor quibbles, come up unitedly to the help of the Lord against the mighty. Till then the Association must continue to do the work the Church ought to do, but which now it could not accomplish. The report they had listened to was both a history and an argument. From its influence three other colored Young Men's Christian Associations had been formed—one in Washington, one in Charleston, S. C., and one in Mobile, Ala., and these, he had no doubt, would aid in doing the great work now going on among their brethren in the South, who were being importuned from the true path to greatness by unscrupulous politicians. He believed the beginning of that Association would even affect the weal of the colored men of the country in their national relations; at all events the association had great encouragement to go on in its good work, and he prayed that God would abundantly bless its operations in the future.

The large and attentive congregation was then dismissed.

The Influence of Young Men on Society—Sermon by Rev. Dr. W. A. Scott.

Last evening, Rev. Dr. W. A. Scott delivered an address on "The Responsibility of Young Men for the Immortality of their Influence on Society," by request of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Church corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street.

The reverend gentleman selected for his text the 7th and 8th verses of the 14th chapter of Romans. He divided his subject into three heads, namely, "Young men are strong;" "The strength of young men is their glory;" "Their strength and glory bring upon them a great responsibility for the influences which they exert while living, and which is continued when they die." He did not think it was proper for him to ask time of his listeners to dwell upon the first and second heads, because they were felt and acknowledged to be true, and he would therefore dwell particularly on the third head. Our influence was in the hands of God, and we could not escape our accountability for it. That influence was never allowed to rest; it never died. It was exerted by each man upon another, and by each generation upon the succeeding generation. Young men never had so much influence in the world as now. It was seen in all walks of society. It was exerted upon parents, brothers, sisters and companions in life, and there was an individual responsibility resting upon all young man of immeasurable importance to themselves. Every one of them was endowed with a capability to do that which would make others happy. This responsibility was seen every day in our cares, reverses and sorrows, for we had to bear the pain and distress ourselves, though others if they could would share our burdens. This personal responsibility did not expend itself upon individuals. It was rather increased by its intensity upon our fellow-men. Thus, if we took out one grain of sand from the ballast of a ship, the weight would be diminished. The coral insect was small in itself, but by its constant efforts the rugged reef began to rise above the waters, the waves began to break upon it, great ships were rocked against it, trees grew upon it, and millions of souls were born there and died there. Just so with the efforts of young men. They might be small at first, but the results flowing from them would be grand and glorious. The speaker closed by urging young men to take fast hold of right principles and exert a Christian influence upon their fellow-men.

The Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood—Sermon by Rev. Geo. F. Seymour.

A sermon was delivered last evening at Trinity Chapel by Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, in behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood of New-York. The Reverend gentleman selected as his text the 13th verse of the 13th chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians: "And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity." The preacher said it was his privilege to appear on behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood of New-York, whose mission it is to minister to the wants of the sick, the aged, the widows and the fatherless, to bury the dead, and to carry the Gospel to all within their reach. One of the great principles of the Christian religion is charity, which hopeth all things. The beauty of true charity was, he said, fully exemplified in that simple yet touching story of Joseph and his brethren, so beautifully narrated by the inspired writer. In that story Joseph's love and veneration for his father were dwelt upon, and when he had the power of doing so, Joseph's first care was to see that his aged father was well provided for. The Apostle told us that we must regard the aged women of the Church as our mothers and the younger as our sisters, and so, of course, we must look upon the old men as our fathers and the younger as our brethren. The Society on whose behalf he was speaking had lately purchased a farm on Long Island, on which they desired to build a home for aged men, where they could spend the remainder of their days in peace and comfort. They would commence with ten or fifteen men, and increase the number as their means augmented. Many people might not be aware that $1,000 would build a cottage for ten poor men, and $1,500 for fifteen. Yet such was the case. By coöperation this small sum might be made to go so far. It was to be regretted, he said, that we had no homes here at present for aged men. In England and on the Continent they were found scattered over the land. This system, he hoped, would be initiated here. The preacher concluded with an earnest appeal to his audience on behalf of the charity he represented.

At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was taken up.

Ordination of Rev. James Murray.

Rev. James Murray, who for some time past has officiated very acceptably as deacon in charge of Zion Chapel, in Third-avenue, was yesterday ordained to the priesthood. The ceremony was performed at Zion Church, in Madison-avenue, Bishop Southgate officiating on the occasion, at the request of Bishop Potter. Rev. Dr. Johnson, deacon of the Episcopal Seminary, and Rev. Mr. Dennison, Bishop Southgate's assistant, assisted in the services. Bishop Southgate delivered a brief discourse preliminary to the ordination service, upon the offices of the priesthood as compared with those of a deacon. He complimented the new candidate for the priesthood upon the faithful manner in which he had performed the offices of deacon, and congratulated him upon his elevation to the higher sphere of a priest. He counseled him to be equally faithful in the discharge of the duties of his new office, and called upon the congregation of Zion Church to encourage and support him in his ministrations to the large and increasing flock who worshipped at the chapel connected with the church.

The ceremonies of ordination were then performed in accordance with the Episcopal forms, and the services closed with a benediction by the Bishop.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fire in Morrisania.—At 7:59 o'clock last evening, the alarm signal No. 184 was given for a fire at the foot of Fourteenth-street, East River, but it was discovered to be a false alarm, and caused by the reflection of the light from a fire somewhere in the northern suburbs of the City. At 8:50 o'clock the Seventeenth Precinct Police sent in a telegram that the Town Hall in Morrisania had been destroyed by fire, but gave no further particulars. The light from the fire led to the belief that an extensive conflagration was in progress, but the fire was confined to the building in which it originated, and the loss, which is about $20,000, will fall exclusively upon the town corporation. The building was a three-story brick structure, at the corner of Fordham-avenue and Second-street, and contrary to the general fact in the villages of Westchester County, was an ornament to the town.

Feeding the Poor.—The report of the German branch of the Young Men's Christian Association for the week ending February 22, sets forth that $107 25 was received from various sources for feeding the poor, besides contributions of provisions and clothing. The Association is doing much good. Its Committee for the reception of contributions is as follows: Peter Kehr, No. 109 Suffolk-street; W. Schwaner, No. 8 Second-avenue; H. Berge, No. 13 Gold-street; W. Maul, No. 32 Rivington-street. For provisions, Justus Pfurrer, No. 69 Ludlow-street.

The Charity Ball.—To-night the annual Charity Ball is given at the Academy of Music. It is always one of the events of the season worthy of and crowned by the most eminent success. This year, as usual, its management is in the hands of well-known gentlemen, whose names are a guarantee that it will be in every respect all that it has been in past years. For the wealthy who come forward in such times as these, the eye of the needle is greatly enlarged.

Burglary in Maiden-lane.—Thomas S. Olden, who has an office on the third floor of No. 113 Maiden-lane on Saturday evening, found a man, who gave the name of Jacob Smith, in the act of leaving the room with a bundle containing 3,000 serpents' eggs valued at $30. It was shown that Smith had forced the staple from Olden's door, and he was committed by Justice Dowling in default of $1,000 bail to answer the charge of burglary at the General Sessions.

Temperance.—A grand temperance demonstration of the Order of Good Samaritans will be held this evening in the Allen-street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington streets. Deputy Grand Chief F. W. Herring will preside. The following gentlemen have promised to speak on this occasion: Rev. F. Brown, Pastor of Forsyth-street M. E. Church; Rev. George Porter, of London; Mr. Percey, of Brooklyn, and others. Good music will also be furnished.

A Precocious Thief.—Saturday evening, Philip Beck, a boy 13 years of age, paid a visit to the house of Michael Sauer, No. 45½ Seventh-street. Mr. Sauer went out for a few minutes, leaving the boy alone, and on his return found him gone, together with $60 which had been in a bureau drawer. He went to Beck's residence, and the boy, acknowledging the theft, returned $52 of the stolen money. The boy was committed by Justice Shandley for trial at the General Sessions.

Found Frozen.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Henry Penn, a Swiss, 28 years of age, residing at No. 101 East Twenty-eighth-street, was found by the Police lying on the sidewalk in Twenty-sixth-street, near First-avenue, grossly intoxicated, with his skull fractured and his nose and arms broken. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officers Beenie and Creeden, of the Twenty-first Precinct.

Fire in Duane-street.—At 9:40 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the rear part of the liquor store of Patrick Foley, No. 41 Duane-street. His loss is $300, and is covered by a policy in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The building is owned by A. T. Stewart, and can be repaired for $300.

Fire in Broome-street.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 362 Broome-street, caused by a window-curtain taking fire from the gas-jet in the apartment of Philip Herrlick. His loss was $100, covered by a policy for $800 in the Continental Insurance Company.

Sudden Deaths.—Joseph Peto, living at No. 234 West Forty-first-street, and Catharine Becker, living at No. 216 Third-street, were found dead in their beds yesterday morning. Inquests will be held this morning.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular meeting of this society will be held this evening, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue. "Christianity a Necessity for any Moral Reform" will be the subject of the paper by Mr. Morris A. Tyng.

A Dark Precinct.—It was reported on the returns of the Twenty-third Precinct yesterday morning that 176 of the street gas lamps were not lighted on Saturday night.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 22—Evening.

Consols have declined to 93@93⅛ for money and account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88⅞
Erie Railway Shares	45⅞

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 22—Evening.

Cotton closes easier. Prices have declined ⅛d. on American descriptions. The sales have been about 10,000 bales Middling Uplands, on the spot, 10d.; to arrive, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.

The Breadstuffs Market is quiet and steady.

Provisions—Lard is excited, and prices have advanced 6d. since last report, and is now quoted at 56s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for American. Bacon has advanced to 40s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Produce—The market for articles of American produce is dull and steady. Turpentine has declined to 34s. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 42s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 22—Evening.

Petroleum closes dull, at 45 francs for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Feb. 22.

United States bonds are lower: Five-twenties of the issue of 1862 are quoted to-day at 75.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 11.

Molasses at the out ports is quoted at 4½@5 reals for Clayed, and 5¾@6¾ reals for Muscovado, ⅌ keg. Bacon, 13½c. ⅌ lb. Hams, 18c. ⅌ lb. for Salted, and 22c. for Sugar-cured. Potatoes, $4@$5 ⅌ bbl. Sugar, 7@8¼ reals for Nos. 10 to 12, and 8¾@9¾ reals for Nos. 15 to 20. Exchange on the United States, 28@29 discount, short sight; in Gold, 1½ long, and ½ ⅌ cent. premium short sight. On Paris, 2¼ discount.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Tobacco active and stiff, but unchanged. Cotton and Hemp—no sales. Flour quiet but unchanged. Wheat in improved demand at unchanged prices; Winter Red and Winter White, $2 50@$2 67. Corn very dull and lower, except for choice Mixed, which sold at 82c.@85c.; White, 85c.@88c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley unchanged. Rye scarce and higher at $1 65@$1 75. Provisions unsettled and higher. Mess Pork, $24@$24 25; some holders ask $25. Bulk Meats higher; Rib Sides, 12c., loose; Clear Sides, 11c.; Shoulders, 9½c. Bacon excited and advanced; Clear Sides, 14½c.@14¾c.; Rib held at 11c. Sugar-cured Hams, May and June, 17½c. Lard stiff, higher and unsettled; choice tierce sold at 14½c.; keg, 15c. Receipts to-day—3,500 bbls. Flour, 1,500 sacks Wheat, 4,000 sacks Corn, 7,600 sacks Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Flour in fair demand; sales, 2,000 bbls. Family, $11@$11 25. Wheat steady at $2 45 for No. 1 Red. Corn dull at 79c.@80c. for ear. Oats dull at 65c. for No. 1. Barley dull and lower; No. 1 Winter, $2 25. Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 21½c.@22c. Tobacco steady; sales of 100 hhds. at $4 85@$31 75 for Trash to Fine Leaf; good Shipping was in demand; sales of 1,160 bbls. Mess Pork at $25@$25 25, buyer 60 days. Lard quiet; sales at 15c. Sales of Bulk Meats at 9¾c.; Shoulders, 11¾c.; Sides in little demand; 100,000 lbs. sold at 11¾c., packed, delivered at Maysville, Ky. Bacon unchanged. Gold, 141, buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Cotton dull and tending downward; Middling, 23¾c.@23⅞c.; sales, 3,200 bales; receipts, 1,926 bales; exports, 10,978 bales. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Flour—but little doing; Treble Extra, $12 75; Choice, $14 50. Corn active at 92c.@$1 02½. Oats, 85c. Bacon—Shoulders and Sides—none in the market; Clear Sides sold, to arrive, at 15c. Lard—Tierce, 15½c. Pork nominally at $25; the stock is very light. Sterling Exchange, 152@155½. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ⅌ cent. discount. Gold, 141⅜@142.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 22.

There was no meeting of the Board of Trade to-day. No. 1 Wheat was nominal at $1 97@$1 98. Corn—New, 77½c.@78¾c. Oats dull. Provisions firm at yesterday's outside prices. Live Hogs moderately active at $7@$8. Beef Cattle dull and nothing doing. Receipts to-day—6,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 Dressed Hogs, 2,300 Live Hogs. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,200 Dressed Hogs, 2,600 Live Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Tobacco quiet at $5@$17 for Lugs to Medium Leaf. Flour—Superfine, $8 25; Fancy, $12 50. Wheat firm at $2 50. Oats, in bulk, 67c.@68c. Corn, 75c.@80c, in bulk. Cotton, 22c.@22½c. Whisky nominal. Lard, 14½c.@15c. Pork, $24 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 11½c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 15c.@15¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14¼c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Cotton dull and unsettled; receipts 1,300 bales; exports, 2,600 bales. Flour dull. Pork scarce and firm at $26; no round lots; the market is fair. Lard 15c.@15½c. Corn 90c., in store. Oats, none in the market.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 22.

Markets for Cotton are dull and irregular; sales 455 bales; receipts 992 bales; Middlings, 21½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Feb. 22.

Cotton—Market depressed under foreign accounts; prices nominal; no sales reported; receipts 1,309 bales; exports 4,973 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 22.

Cotton nominal and nothing doing; Middlings 22½c.: receipts 2,586 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,762 bales; Liverpool, 7,467 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 22.

Cotton dull and easier, and declined ½c.; sales 400 bales; Middlings 22c.@22½c.

[Advertisement.]

While waiting for a Cough to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial Affection. It is better to get rid of a Cold at once, by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure the most stubborn Cough, and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. S. T. W. Sanford, of the Globe Life Insurance Company, reports his house saved from robbers on Monday night last by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph; a kitchen window was broken open; the Telegraph instantly aroused the whole family, thus saving property and perhaps life. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

City of Washington	Feb. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Cimbria	Feb. 25	New-York	Hamburg.
Tripoli	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Feb. 27	New-York	Bremen.
Helvetia	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Brittania	Feb. 29	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA, NASSAU, SISAL AND ASPINWALL.			
Columbia	Feb. 27	New-York	Nassau & Havana.
Alabama	Feb. 29	New-York	Sisal.
Arizonia	Feb. 29	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 22—*In steamship Denmark, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Alexander, George W. Hart, M. D., Edward Eaton, Mrs. Edward Eaton and child, Master Edward Eaton, Miss Edith Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Knox and child, W. Jackson, John Robertson, Rev. H. C. Lory, R. N., and 87 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

Feb. 23—*In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow*—J. Knapp, H. Knapp, Mr. Montez, Mr. Yail, C. Bayles, Mr. Leman, Mrs. Leman, Mr. Hebden, Capt. Hennie, Mrs. P. Anderson.

Feb. 23—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen and Southampton*—Emil Jaeger and family, H. Guillet, Col. G. Fischer, John A. Koller, U. Oppenheim.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston—D. Hunter, J. W. Ludovici, Colin Stewart, M. O'Niel, W. Rodden, W. Dodd, M. Cohen, Henry Miller, Thos. Jones, J. Buckley, H. C. Faulkner, L. Strouse, and others in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 42 | Sun sets....... 5 46 | Moon sets.... 7 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 30 | Gov. Island. 9 19 | Hell Gate....10 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 23.

Arrived.

Steamship Key West, Rudolf, Charleston Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Benner, Brown & Pinckney—arr. 22d. Feb. 19, lat. 33 36, lon. 77 32, spoke schr. Jennie A. Sheppard, from Saltilla River for New-York, 13 ds. out, with loss of deck-load and short of provisions; supplied her, and took from her three passengers.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen Feb. 9, via Southampton 11th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 220 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced heavy westerly winds the entire passage. Feb. 9, lat. 45 30, lon. 49, while in dense fog, passed through large masses of field ice, which detained us several hours.

Steamship Virginia, Sherwood, Charleston 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Experienced very heavy N. N. E. gales latter part of the passage.

Steamship Britannia, Laird, Glasgow Feb. 5, and Moville 6th, with mdse. and 120 passengers to Henderson Brothers. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Steamer Shetucket, Clark, Norwich.

Bark Gustaf Adolph, (Norw.,) Andersen, Shields 65 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Jan. 4 to the 20th had continual gales from S. W. to W. N. W.; lost flying jibboom, split foretopsail and mainsail.

Bark Niagara, (Brem.,) Kuhlman, Bremen 64 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling. Feb. 1, lat. 50, lon. 49, had a gale from N. E., and was driven as far south as lat. 29; arr. off the Highlands Feb. 22, and was detained by the late N. E. storm.

Schr. Snow Squall, Stimpson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Lillian M. Warren, Warren, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, New-Haven.

Schr. A. S. Parker, Niel, Glen Cove.

Schr. Dirigo, Clark, Boston, for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Noah Brown, Tate, Elizabethport, with iron.

Schr. Richmond, Moore, Elizabethport, with iron.

Schr. Eliza S., Buell, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Wheatsheaf, Berger, Elizabethport, with clay.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Providence.

Sloop Caroline, Roberts, Northport.

WIND—At sunset, N., fresh.

Below.

Bark Harry Booth, from Turks Island 15 ds.

Schr. Pioneer, Hallett, from Mobile Jan. 28.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Arr. Feb. 22, bark Eugenia, from London; schr. J. W. Allen, from Savannah; 23d, steamship Norma, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23.—Arr. steamship James Adger, from New-York; schr. Young Teaser, from Baltimore.

Off the port, steamship Gulf City, from New-York; ship Gorilla, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 23.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports as having passed out the Capes the following: Ships Adolpine and Oneida, for Liverpool; barks Paladin, for Buenos Ayres; P. C. Warwick, for Rio; Twilight, for Londonderry; Anna, for Bremen; brigs Whydah, for Barbadoes; Scotland, for the West Indies; schr. Jackson, for San Blas.

Arrived, bark Guttenberg, from Bremen; schr. L. A. Alexander, for Baltimore; steamship Hatteras, from New-York for Richmond.

A large fleet of vessels are in the Roads, wind-bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 23.—The steamship Nova Scotian sailed for Liverpool at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

PROVINCETOWN, Feb. 23.—In port, the steamer Nereus, from Boston for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Arr. ship Martin, from Hong Kong, with cargo; ship Mundam, from Calcutta. Cld. ship Sarah, for New-York, with 700 tons wheat and flour.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 23.—Arr. steamship Gen. Barnes, from New-York; ship A. N. Brown, from Liverpool. Sld. steamship Huntsville, for New-York.

There was a very heavy N. E. gale blowing all day. Several vessels are weather-bound.

Miscellaneous.

Boston, Feb. 23.—The bark Thomas Brown, at this port, reports Feb. 16, lat. 35 33, lon. 70 56, having spoke the Br. bark J. G. Wright, 90 days from Greenock for Boston, and supplied her with provisions; took from her Reuben McKenny, one of the crew of the schr. Lizzie F. Choate, of Gloucester, Capt. Gaffney, from New-York for Antigua, which vessel was lost at sea Feb. 9, and Capt. Gaffney, Benj. Morton, mate, and Henry Gaffney, seaman, were lost. Hugh McKinnon and Chas. Nelson, seamen, were saved, and remained on board the J. G. Wright.

Foreign Ports.

Havana, Feb. 22.—The steamship Oriental arrived to-day from New-Orleans.

The steamships Bienville and Fire Queen have sailed for New-Orleans.

The steamships Eagle and Mercedita have sailed for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.—The Royal Mail steamship Siberia, Capt. Martyn, which sailed from New-York on the 12th inst., reached Queenstown yesterday, and arrived at this port this morning.

The Inman steamship City of New-York, Capt. Halcrow, from New-York Feb. 11, via Halifax the 14th, reached Queenstown yesterday, and arrived here to-day.

Southampton, Feb. 23.—The North German Lloyds steamship Union, Capt. Von Santen, which left New-York on the 13th, arrived at this port about 1 o'clock to-day, on her way to Bremen.

1868.

GREAT

REDUCTION!!

J. W. BRADLEY'S

PATENT

DUPLEX SKIRTS

FOR THE

MILLION.

THE WEST, BRADLEY & CARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY HAVING PURCHASED THE BUSINESS AND INTEREST OF THE LATE FIRM OF WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, AND HAVING MADE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MACHINERY AND LABOR FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE CELEBRATED

PATENT DUPLEX SKIRTS,

ARE NOW ENABLED TO MANUFACTURE AND SELL THEM AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. THEIR OBJECT IS TO PLACE THESE SKIRTS IN THE MARKET AT SUCH PRICES AS TO MAKE IT AN OBJECT FOR THE

MILLION TO PURCHASE

THE PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING) SKIRT IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER SKIRT MADE. THEY ARE WARRANTED TO OUTWEAR ANY TWO OR THREE SINGLE STEEL SPRING SKIRTS, AND THE PRESENT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

MAKES THEM THE CHEAPEST BY FAR, AS WELL AS THE MOST DURABLE, STYLISH, GRACEFUL AND AGREEABLE SKIRT TO THE WEARER THAT IS MANUFACTURED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY of NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS of the PATENTED "METALLIC ENDS," SUSPENDERS of our own manufacture, EQUAL in STYLE and QUALITY to the BEST French suspenders and at MUCH LOWER PRICES.

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THE ZERO REFRIGERATOR IS THE best in the world. Wholesale and retail by A. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av. Refrigerators repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—Extra Class No. 241, Feb. 22, 1868.
70, 51, 33, 4, 24, 77, 66, 30, 14, 25, 40, 61, 76.
PADUCAH—Class, No. 242, Feb. 22, 1868.
11, 47, 78, 73, 39, 26, 45, 77, 7, 63, 6, 51, 58.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 189, Feb. 22, 1868.
57, 54, 76, 4, 67, 7, 74, 60, 58, 66, 29, 33, 73.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 190, Feb. 22, 1868.
71, 32, 60, 14, 70, 37, 76, 6, 40, 24, 39, 53, 56.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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